PRICE 8 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,168 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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The finest Draught Beer ... and the East.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th July
B.L. CLYDE	4130	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	25th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheli	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	3970	600	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
				Saturday
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moulo	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy luggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2950	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Railbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALLURINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer, To sail.

BISAGNO ..... On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Yenbo, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,300	550	31st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, by S. S. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 5th July.

THE S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lydia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light. Carry each Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, MacIver Line, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India,—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Parties can select the Station at which they wish Boards posted, and may advertise for such time as may be agreed on. The charges are fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to induce Advertisers to make a liberal use of the privilege now offered of making announcements before the public.

Rates, according to the taste of Advertisers are printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or in the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot anna 1.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for less trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various Stations selected by the Advertisers. On the expiry of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 4th July, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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WANTED, SALESMEN, in this and every Foreign Country in the World, TO SELL our Goods by sample to the Wholesale and Retail Trade. Liberal Salary paid. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Address CENTENNIAL MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

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A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla and Igutpuri.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. K. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The Rs. 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says :—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fcar, Regt., Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pearl Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils. Complete Shirt Studs and Rings set with artificial diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says :—"The best *goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikuta, says :—"A German valued the diamond rings at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., 91, Medows Street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryor.)

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of PRECIOUS JEWELRY.—Consisting of Diamond, Pearl, and Sapphire Ornaments such as Fancy Brooches, Dragon and Butterflies, Crescents, Brooches, Flowers, Pendants, Sprays, in various designs, Datique Rings, Lyres and set of Diamond Stars suited to form a fine tiara. The above are of exquisite workmanship and are offered for sale at maker's prices.

Inspection solicited at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co.

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JAMS.

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

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BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, per Tin, Annas 9.
BLACK AND RED CURRANT JELLY.
½lb., As. 7 ; 1lb., As. 11.
MARMALADE, per 1lb. tin, As. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, especially adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand) per tin	Rs 0 7
per doz.	Rs 5 0
Unsweetened Cream Milk, Loeland's, per tin...	Rs. 0 9

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SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs. 165
Square Piano, by Schroder	" 290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	" 275
Square Piano, by Soundy	" 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	" 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	" 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	" 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	" 900
Semigrand, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld., 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES !

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1 6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1 2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0 15	0	"
Souchong	"	0 12	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0 9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES !

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON, Established 1752,

supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Coat,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India,

THE LOVELY

ARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENT.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price same right, postage free.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TENNIS "NEW CHECKS FOR COATS"

"STRIPES FOR TROUSERS"

CRICKET

AS NOW WORN.

— SUITS

Hat and Tie Ribbons, Waist Squares, Belts, Club Colours.

LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS, a large Range.....Rs. 36
VERY STYLISH CASHMERE SERGES .....Rs. 38 & 40
FINE WHITE SAXONY, MELTON FINISHED, or Twilled Faced Flannels, Coat and Trousers .....Rs. 36 & 40
SHIRTS WITH COLLAR (& POCKET)..... " 9

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sobings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colours there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Godown, Dean Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 12th of July next, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 28th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors, and fix their Remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 6th inst., to Saturday, the 14th July, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, July 4th, 1890.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of NANABHAI NAROTAMDAS and HARIDAS NANABHAI, trading in Bombay, under the name of NAROTAMDAS NANABHAI, and in Poona under the name of HARIBHAI DATRAM, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAVIDAS VENKATIDAS, the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honorable Court on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel and show cause if any they and each or either of them, why the order made in this matter on the twelfth day of April last, (whereby it was ordered amongst section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor Davidas Venkatidas, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said twelfth day of April, file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule B to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside and why all proceedings if any taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this second day of July, One thousand eight hundred and ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR SHIVJI PREMJI late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased. MITHABAI, widow of PREMJEE MOOLJEE and SHAMAVAHOO, widow of SHEVJEE PREMJEE, the Executrices, according to the tenor of the Will. ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 26th day of June, 1890.
Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class appointed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

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JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidomic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ballliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and one Shaft, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Ballliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BALLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

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NOTICES.

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A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

The PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.....Petitioners.

FURTHER ADVERTISEMENTS FOR CREDITORS.

IN continuation of the former advertisement dated the 17th January, 1890, inviting Claims of Creditors against the above Company those Creditors who have not sent in particulars of their Claims as yet, are required to do so on or before Saturday, the 5th day of July next, as also their names and addresses to L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, or in default thereof they will be exluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Claims are sent in.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1890.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners and the Official Liquidator.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE"

and all her bolongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 614 tons nett register, and about 850 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
Actg. Marshal.

Messrs. Venn and Co. will entertain offers by telegraph or letter, if guaranteed by satisfactory references.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." "Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1883.) "Great advantage to strong memory." Invaluable aid to weak one." "Dr. J. M. Buckley." "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." "J. H. Hayo, Commander, R.N." "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable," "J. J. Francis, Q.C." "Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1889. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq.; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street London, England.

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We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

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The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 971½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered	240,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22⅝
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai					
Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Y early.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Manu. Co.	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Bombay Cawnpore Press Co.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	607	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	351	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
Fremch	300	500	all	50	53
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khaigaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Kamgar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	101½
Prince of Wales	800	500	800	40	365
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Soonoo	200	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,200	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	780	60	480
Velkart	...	1,000	all	60	650

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock [Ashdown]	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Badham Pilot	500	50	10	3	55
Bapty Bros	5,000	100	100	14	152
Berar Oil Mills	6,626	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	751
Bombay & Barmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	332	845
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	—
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	10	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,0'0	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	& 20	... 95
Trombay Coal Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,170
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	30	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 shares	...	£18	...	do.	1 00

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,301
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	11,000	1,000	25	581
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	965
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	380
David Mill	1,000	500	500	15	420
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	703
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	30	340
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	335
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Kamdhuk	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mocjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	450
Kurla Mills	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalakshmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,150
Mangon	5,000	250	250	5	75
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mills	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no
Muir S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental	5,725	225	225	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	2,500	250	250	Nil.	223½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	217½
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	40
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	490
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

CALENDAR.—JULY 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... July 9th, 9h. 34'6m. a.m.
New Moon ..... „ 17th, 5h. 40'8m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 25th, 7h. 35'4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water H. M.
Sat. 5	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket: Gymkhana vs Colaba Garrison. English mail expected per s. s. Bokhara.*	5 28	6 41	0 43m 1 37a	6 46m 7 45a
Sun. 6	Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Bombay Presidency Association. Public Meeting to Welcome the Delegates to England, at C. Institute, 4-30 p.m.	5 28	6 41	1 31m 2 18a	7 34m 8 36a
Mon. 7	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 28	6 41	2 25m 3 3a	8 28m 9 30a
Tues. 8	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 29	6 41	3 25m 3 51a	9 21m 10 29a
Wed. 9	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 29	6 40	4 32m 4 42a	10 30m 11 39a
Thu. 10	Bombay United Assn. Co. Meeting. 3 p.m.	5 29	6 40	5 36a	11 46m —
Fri. 11	Meeting of University Senate, 3-15 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per S. S. Aden.	5 30	6 40	7 14m 5 42a	0 42m 1 4a

* Left Aden on Monday at noon.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Stamford-street, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Colaba Garrison, 11 a.m.
Pali Hill Gun Club at Danda, 4-30 p.m.
Entertainment at Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Colaba (s), from Rangoon; and Assyria (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sirsa (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Rosetta (s), London, &c.; and Hajeen (s), Karachi.

THE Pali Hill Gun Club will meet at Danda this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Endeavour entered, and the s. s. Sirsa left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Selene left the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Rosetta yesterday.

KHET WADI BRANCH BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of June, 1890:—Daily average attendance, 170; admissions, 1,577.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S DOCK.—An entertainment for seamen will be given this evening, at 8 o'clock.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the nine days ending the 30th June, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 68,125, in the total earnings.

CRICKET ON THE ESPLANADE.—There will be a cricket match between the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club and the Baronet C. Club on the Esplanade, at 2 p.m.

LECTURE.—Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., will deliver a lecture in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 8 a.m. to-morrow on "Observation and Formation of Principles."

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. S. Kutton, of Travancore, will deliver a lecture in English at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum. Subject:—Temperance.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th June, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 58,314 maunds and Rs. 24,269 in the earnings.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, sailed yesterday with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers for London:—Mr. T. B. Sellar, Mr. Pokha Raj Lall, and Mr. J. Mure.

A WOULD-BE THIEF DISAPPOINTED.—On Thursday morning, Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, on entering his chambers at the High Court found that some one had entered his chambers, and attempted to commit a theft. The cash-box had been forced open, but the thief was disappointed, as it contained only papers, which were left untouched.

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Vishramber Lulloo, residing at Bholeshwar, reports that during his absence from home on Wednesday afternoon last, the lock of his door was opened with a duplicate key and property consisting of silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 120, and Rs. 37-8 in cash stolen from a box, which he found broken open.

GYMKHANA *vs.* COLABA GARRISON.—This important annual cricket fixture comes off to-day on the Gymkhana ground. Eleven o'clock is the hour which has been fixed for the same to begin. The ground is in excellent order, and there ought to be a good display of batting. It is to be hoped therefore players will be on the ground in good time, so as to allow the match beginning at the advertised time. Even beginning at the hour of eleven, the time between then and sunset is not too much to allow two teams to complete an innings.

CLAIM FOR EARNEST MONEY.—Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W.E. Hart, Chief Judge, Luximon Gunput sought to recover from Parvuttibai the sum of Rs. 1,325-12-5, being the amount paid to defendant as earnest money for the sale by her to plaintiff, of a house at Goolalwady, in September, 1889, together with interest and costs. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant did not put in any appearance. On the claim being proved his Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

CHESS TOURNAMENT, SASSOON INSTITUTE.—A correspondent writes:—Sir,—I venture to ask space for the purpose of calling the attention of those of your readers, who are interested in chess, to the advertisement in your issue of this date regarding the proposal to have a chess tournament. It is proposed to hold a meeting in the Sassoon Institute (next door to Watson's Hotel) on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 6 p.m., and the promoters will welcome the presence and co-operation of any lady or gentleman, who is in sympathy with the object they have in view. It is thought that many will gladly welcome the opportunity of meeting not only each but other lovers of the game, whilst it will furnish a means of bringing together members of the Institute and their friends.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged a man, named Arjoon, servant to a Hindoo woman, named Neera, residing at Walkeshwar, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry gold ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 75, on the 28th ultimo. The woman, Neera, on reporting the theft to the police, said she suspected the accused, he having left her service about the time the theft was discovered. Arjoon was arrested, and on the police searching his effects which he had left with a friend of his for safe custody, the whole of the stolen property was found. Arjoon, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON THE POLO GROUND.—The game last evening, Over 30 *vs.* Under 30, was unusually interesting; and a large number of natives lining each side of the ground. The play was remarkably even and much better than has been lately witnessed. The first two rounds produced no score; but during the third the Over 30 team secured 2 goals to their opponent's single. In the fourth and last round the "youngsters" equalised matters, making the score 2 all. Unfortunately just before time was called Col. Haydon's pony slipped and fell, bringing the rider to the ground. Dr. Bond, one of the players, at once attended to the unfortunate Colonel, and on examining him found the left leg was fractured. The stretcher was at once on the spot, and Col. Haydon was promptly removed to the European General Hospital.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Cobb charged two notorious characters, named Succaram Govind and Abdool Rahiman Ameer, before Mr. P. Ryan, Succaram Govind with stealing Rs. 17 from Moroo Wassoodew on the night of the 1st instant, and Abdool Rahiman Ameer with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. It appears the complainant, who is a telegraph signaller, attached to the Bhore Ghaut Reversing Station came down to Bombay to see a friend, and on the night in question while he was on the Grant Road on his way to the Byculla Railway Station, he was met by the two accused, who, under false pretences, induced the complainant to go with them to the house of the second accused in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. While there, accused No. 1 forcibly took the Rs. 17 from him and turned him out into the street. Moroo at once reported the matter to the police. The two accused were soon after arrested, and the greater portion of the stolen money was found in the possession of the second accused, it having been made over to him by the first accused for safe custody. The charge being proved against the two accused, they were both convicted. Succaram was sentenced to two years' and Abdool to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

FAZULA KURRIMBHAI KHOJA appeared before Mr. C.P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of cheating preferred against him by Lukmidass Nanidass. The facts of the case appear from the evidence of the prosecution to be as follows:—The complainant is a broker to the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee and Company, merchants, doing business in this city; and the accused on the 28th of February last obtained a loan of Rs. 7,000 from him, representing that he was going to ship cotton to Liverpool to the complainant's firm, per the s.s. Mercian Hall, which was to leave Bombay on the 22nd March. On receiving the money he executed a draft upon Messrs. Matheson and Co. of London. The accused had not shipped any cotton, and on the 11th June filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co. opposed him, and, in giving his judgment, the Judge of the Small Cause Court said that the accused had been guilty of cheating. In consequence of this the present charge has been brought against the accused. Evidence was gone into, and the case was adjourned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is an abstract of the Bank's profits for the half-year ended 30th (June) ultimo.

Net profit including Rs. 1,52,094-3-4, brought from previous half-year Rs. 13,01,000, applied as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend free from income-tax 12 per cent. per annum	6,00,000
To Reserve Fund	3,00,000
„ Fund for Losses	1,00,000
„ Bonus to Pension Fund and Employes	50,000
„ Bonus to Mr. Fraser on retirement	21,000
Carried forward	2,30,000
Total	Rs. 13,01,000

FRANCE appears quite indifferent to the doings of the Duc d'Orleans. His address to the conscripts, says a Paris correspondent, cannot be regarded as a hit. It is, of course, evident to most of those whom he addresses that in wishing to serve his country he aspires to become its master, and that he hopes to fish a crown out of the regimental pannikin. The attempts made to represent his imprisonment as a martyrdom are greeted with derision. If the Government is blamed at all, it is for not having been more rigid in applying the prison rules.

THE CHARGE AGAINST P. M. MODY.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF SAFFRON.

The case in which P. M. Mody is charged with cheating the Queen Insurance Company in respect of certain goods, which he alleged to have been destroyed in a fire on the 11th Nov. last, but which Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Insurance Company, states were secreted, came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the Queen Insurance Company, and Mr. Craigie of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Co., was recalled, and his examination was continued by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee.

Mr. Symington stated: I received certain information from one Bordmas, and made certain enquiries. I afterwards applied to this Court for a search-warrant. I also received certain information from one Nowrojee. I went to Messrs. P. M. Mody's shop, in Apollo Street, that is his new shop. I searched the shop, and saw a large quantity of goods including some packages of white worsted. There was about 300lbs. of it. I had received information as to where the packages were to be found. The wool was scattered about. The wool was seized, and brought to this Court. I procured a sample of the wool both before and after the search. I got a sample two or three days before the search, by asking a Parsee to buy some for me. He afterwards brought me some. His father is Jehangir Hormusjee. I obtained samples of the wool seized from this Court. I submitted the samples to Messrs. Bull, Bevan and Co., because they had imported a quantity of this wool, which was included in the claim. I compared the two samples myself, and they seemed of the same quality as far as I could tell.

Mr. Craigie asked that he might be allowed to cross-examine Mr. Symington after the other witnesses had been examined.

Framjee Framjee was the next witness called. He stood about four feet.

Mr. Budroodin: Will you kindly allow this witness to sit down?

The Magistrate: Very well.

Mr. Craigie: Let him sit somewhere where I can see him—on the table.

The Magistrate: We have not adopted the Irish procedure yet. (Laughter.)

The witness was accommodated with a seat.

The witness, examined by Mr. Tyebjee, said he was a bill collector to Mr. P. M. Mody. For about six or seven years he was a bill collector in the accused's service. He left his service about two months ago. He remembered the fire in Apollo Street. He did not remember the date. At that time he was in the accused's service. At that time the accused had a shop in Apollo Street, which was burnt down. The accused had at the time one other shop and two godowns. The other shop was in Bajee Pala Street. That street is also called Nagpura Street. I used to go to that shop on business, and also to attend to the sales when the mehta was absent. The class of goods sold at the Bajee Pala Street shop was similar to those sold at the Apollo Street shop. There were goods in the shop in Baji Pala Street when the shop in Apollo Street was burnt down. There were goods in Bajee Pala Street at that time of the value of about Rs. 10,000. There was a mehta employed to sell the goods in the shop of Bajee Pala Street. There were account books kept of the sales and purchases at this shop. One godown was near the shop in Bajee Pala Street. At the time the Apollo Street shop was burnt down there were goods in this godown, of the same class as there were in the two shops. At that time there was about Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 worth of goods in the godown. There was another godown at Byculla near the old Racecourse, near the Byculla Club. At the time of the fire there were goods in that godown, of the same class as those in the shop in Apollo Street. I cannot give the value of the goods in that godown at the time of the fire. I do not know of a claim having been sent in by the accused to the complainant on account of the fire. I know that the goods in the shop in Apollo Street had been insured for Rs. 40,000. There was one open bale of worsted yarn in the shop in Apollo Street on the evening of the fire. Two months before the fire four bales had been received by the accused from England. One of these bales was placed in the Apollo Street shop and the three were sent outside the Fort to the other godown. A portion of this wool was sold. Four days after the fire the accused directed me to send the three bales of the Fort to break them up, and to make into small packages. The bales had come to the Fort and I was directed to open them. After the old shop was burnt down the accused opened a new shop in the same street. The other two bales remained in the godown. I broke up the bale in the new shop and made it into small packages. They were placed in the new shop for sale. I did not see anything of the other two bales. I was not present at the search of the new shop.

At this stage Mr. Craigie drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Symington had taken samples of worsted from the bale that had been seized, and which was now in the custody of the police.

The Magistrate said no one had a right to take any samples from the bales without his permission and he had not given any permission to any one to do so.

The witness continued: The value of the goods in the Apollo Street shop at the time of the fire was about Rs. 15,000. The Bajee Pala Street bearing the name of the accused. Four days after the fire when I went to that shop the board was not there. I had a bill respecting the sale of a portion of the wool from this broken bale before the fire. I cannot say how long before the fire this sale to the Borah took place. Sixty pounds of the wool was sold to the Borah. This (pointing to a bale of worsted in Court) is a portion of the yarn made up into small packages by me.

Mr. Craigie here examined the bale brought into the Court and said that he would draw his Worship's attention to the fact that it was not in the same condition now as it was when it was seized.

His Worship: Of course we have the fact that samples have been taken out, but I can only say that if these bales were brought to the Court in a bullock-cart without springs they will be much in the same condition as this one.

Mr. Craigie: Yes, but you see, Sir, that an important piece of evidence has been destroyed.

The Magistrate: I will have an enquiry made by my chief clerk to-morrow respecting it.

Mr. Craigie: It is a very important thing that when goods are seized they should not be touched afterwards by anybody.

The Magistrate: There is a strict rule here that when goods are seized, they are not to be touched.

Mr. Craigie: And yet you heard Mr. Symington say just now he took samples from the bales.

The Magistrate: He had no right to touch it. Persons ought to know that such things are in charge of the Court, and that if any one takes anything he commits an offence and renders himself liable to punishment.

The Magistrate to Mr. Payne, who was talking earnestly to the Interpreter: What is Mr. Payne doing with my Interpreter?

Mr. Payne: I only wish to draw your attention to the fact that the police here have torn open the gunny bag which covered these packages before your Worship's very eyes. (Laughter.)

A dispute arising about the other bales the Magistrate said it would be better if the witness went down to the *chowkey* to see the bales instead of having them brought up.

The witness went to look after the bales and Mr. Craigie went to look after the witness, as he remarked. All the ot[illegible]sons interested in the case also went down.

Witness [illegible]uing, said: Each package was wrapped up in [illegible]ny. He had seen all packages in the Court, and identified one of the packages. He identified all the [illegible]rs. The package he recognized was not in the same state as when he made it up. The gunny had been removed, and the contents were not in the original condition.

Mr. Craigie reserved his cross-examination.

The case was then adjourned till the 8th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment.

244-89—Conroy and B—Charles Joshua Greengrass vs. Frederick Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and Conroy and B.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

110-89—Conroy, B B and B—Dewjee Ramjee vs. Framjee Eduljee Sonawalla and others—J. C. Cama.

Postponed Long Causes.

608-63—Mirza H Khan, for pauper—Fuzleodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aisbabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

141-90—Little, S. F. and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Heerjee, Ardasir Dady—Khunderao M.

148-89—Wadia, and G—Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur vs Ratanbai and others—B, and H, P and R.

534-89—In person, a pauper, Amroodin Goolam Russool vs Abdoolwaf Husson Meya and others—Tyabjee and D.

616-89—Payne, G and S—Sonabai and others vs Labai—Little, S, F, and N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hajeen s—525 boxes barsoap, E Allybhoy; 51 cases soap, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 kegs paint, M A Hoosen; 33 casks salmoniac, C Ramjee; 10 cases earthenware, D Dewtee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—25 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—3 bales printing papers and 2 cases printed books, The Bombay C Library; 2 cases printed books, Jehangirjee B Kurani; 2 cases printed books, B X Furtado and Brother; 55 bales papers, The "Times of India"; 15 packages papers, H Abdoolally; 4 cases printed books, Sodder and Co; 4 cases printed books, B S Vaidya and Co; 15 cases cheese, R Jooma; 8 packages books, R A Sagoon; 27 cases provisions, Bolton and Co; 57 cases oilmenstores and 4 cases cheese, A Sumsoodin; 24 cases oilmenstores, BM Punthaky; 17 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

Rome s—10 cases port invalids, Cutler, Palmer and Co

Kerbella s—6 cases confectionery, A Sultanally.

Sandfields s—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—76 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 16 cases papers, N P Mathews and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Baldaino s—95 cases brandy, B and H Hormasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Pekin s—775 cases brandy, Nowrojee, Ardaseer and Sons.

Kohila s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF SAFFRON.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran and the same Common Jury resumed the trial of Rowjee *alias* Tookaram Atmaram, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of twenty-seven tins of adulterated saffron, the property of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, secretaries and agents of the National Mortgage Bank, Limited, of Bhowan Munjee on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen saffron; and of Gullianjee *alias* Kesowjee Mooljee and Moneekchand Mooljee on charges of dishonestly receiving stolen saffron and of voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen saffron. Mr. Anderson instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the second prisoner; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the third and fourth prisoners. The first prisoner was not represented by counsel.

"At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the first prisoner, in answer to the Court, said that the tins were handed to him by Ardasir Sorabjee, the clerk of Mr. Farrow, who said that they were his property. Ardasir told him to go with him to the houses of merchants, and he felt bound to do so. Ardasir threatened to get him dismissed if he did not obey his orders. He told him to open one of the cases. Four tins were removed from the case; and he (prisoner) was told to carry them to the house of Cullian Mowjee (second prisoner). Prisoner accompanied Ardasir in a carriage to Cullian's shop; and Ardasir took the saffron inside. After some conversation, Cullianjee filled the tins with bran and returned them to Ardasir, who drove over to the office. The following day, by desire of Ardasir prisoner got the tins soldered by a Borah tinman to whom a note from Ardasir was delivered by prisoner. Afterwards, by order of Ardasir, prisoner placed the freshly-soldered tins into the case. On another occasion, by order of Ardasir, prisoner carried some other tins to Gullianjee, and the empty tins, which Gullianjee returned to prisoner, were made over by him to Ardasir.

The other prisoners left their cases to their respective counsel.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperatures, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
			WIND.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
Delhi	29·335	S E	6	94·0	78·2	38	0·10	1·17	−4·59
Agra	29·369	S W	17	87·6	78·6	72	0·03	7·28	+2·99
Cawnpore	29·459	S W	8	91·0	81·6	71	0·03	9·22	
Allahabad	29·643	W S W	9	94·4	78·6	45	0·03	15·90	+9·74
Jhansi	29·417	S S W	12	93·9	74·4	74	0·09	18·22	+12·31
Jacobabad									
Kurrachee	29·601	E	11	97·7	73·8	91	2·21	2·58	+2·31
Neemuch	29·347	S W	6	85·7	72·1	98	1·41	4·38	+1·10
Deesa									
Rajkote	29·658	W S W	1	96·9	72·7	89	0·08	2·74	−2·99
Neemuch	29·706	W	28	75·7	71·6	95	1·25	5·61	+1·13
Indore	29·716	S S W	9	77·6	71·0	84	0·18	5·70

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MACKAY, LUCAS.—COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE.
MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—DONAL GRANT.
MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—HOME AGAIN.
MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—WHAT'S MINE'S MINE.
MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—THE SEERCH OF DEAN MAITLAND.
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PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
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Honorary Secretaries.

4th July, 1890.

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Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co., will sell at their Auction Rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 5th July, commencing at 2 p.m., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, hanging and table lamps, clocks, pictures, a quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' second-hand wearing apparel, a solid leather portmanteau and miscellaneous articles:

AND

On MONDAY, the 7th July, also at 2 p. m., in one of the compartments of the 3rd floor of the premises known as Sassoon Buildings in Marine Street, the handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, comprising inlaid Drawing-room centre table and teapoys with marble tops, Pier tables, cabinets, corner whatnots, cushioned sofas and chairs, Chinese, Japanese, and other vases and ornaments, wall brackets, Japanese screens and fans, pictures, Cambay carpets, single iron cots, complete with mattresses, pillows and curtains, a substantial wardrobe with mirror front panels, almirahs, chests of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, dressing table, chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, drum, waiters, glass, crockery and plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hajeen, 1,785 tons, Captain J B Crawford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain M O Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (3rd June), with a general cargo and a quantity of timber.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,472 tons, Captain W H Mander, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Cardiff (7th June), with a cargo of 4,798 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 44 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Captain Shadwell, Lieut Glossop, Lieut Van Strawben, Mr Newlands, Dr Nazareth, one Hospital Assistant and 84 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
" Niagara	1978	McConochie.	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Calderi	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
Ship John David	1203	McDermott.	C	A Visram.
S.S. Kotah	2445	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co.
" Thibet	1955	Brown	F	P & O S N Co.
" Sirsa	1691	Bellwood	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
" Kirby Hall	1668	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	M	K Nixon & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M'Maritime's & Co.
" Vulcan	1441	Doyle	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rosetta	3410	Brady	1	P & O S N Co.
" Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
" Teheran	1671	Sanna	5	P & O S N Co.
" Hajeen	1235	Crawford	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	22 Tons 20 Cwts	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, June 3.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Busreh, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Sirsa (s)	Belwood	Coast and Calcutta.
	Rosetta (s)	Brady	London, &c.
	Hajeen (s)	Crawford	Karachi.

The steamer Nyanza began to load yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June. 30 Maharani s ..... Banks ..... Moulmein, June 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 2 Asia s ..... Calcutta.
M. Meanatchy s ..... Singapore.
Commilla s ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June. 1 Duke of Argyll s ..... London.
Manora s ..... London.
Scindia s ..... Negapatam.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

June 17 Melpomene s, 1947 tons, from Hongkong, Lloyds Left Penang, June 28.
20 Nizam s, 1615 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O. Left Penang, July 1.
23 Lombardy s, 1571 tons, from Singapore, P. and O. Left Penang, June 28.
26 Clyde s, 2198 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
27 Gwalior s, 1622 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
29 Terra s, 1773 tons, from Cardiff.
30 Bokhara s, 1697 tons, from Aden, P. and O. Cape Colonna s, 1767 tons, from Rangoon. Manitoba s, 1348 tons, from Rangoon. Lingfield s, 1473 tons, from Rangoon, &c. Suez s, 1366 tons, from Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

James Mackin tosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2248 Knight of St. John (s), Bevis.
2139 Wistow Hall (s), Tremnar.
FOR MARSEILLES.
1689 Kirby Hall (s), Phillips.
1398 Suez (s), Corkery.—(Repairing.)
FOR MARSEILLES AND AMSTERDAM.
2241 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.
FOR ANTWERP.
2044 Niagara (s), McConochie.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1762 Endeavour (s), Smith.
FOR GENOA.
2432 Singapore (s), Parodi.
FOR CHINA.
1474 Bisagno (s), Orengo.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1985 Thibet (s), Brown.
FOR ADEN.
1611 Assam (s), Crewe.
FOR ADEN, &c.
1280 LaBourdonnais (s), Schmitz.
FOR JEDDAH, &c.
1626 Teheran (s), Sanna.
FOR KARACHI
1821 Hajeen (s), Crawford.
1843 Incharran (s), Macdonald.
1441 Vulcan (s), Doyle.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1013 John Davie, McDermott.

UNFIXED.
STEAMERS.
2372 Ataka (s), Bement.
2-27 Bandi (s), Benoke.
1905 Charters Tower (s), Arthur.
SHIP.
975 Suffolk, Brooks.—(Sold.)
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
I. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
I. M. S. Clive, Butterworth.
I. M. S. Dalhousie, Heweth.
I. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
Pathan (Torpedo Boat), Percival.
Sikh " Page.
Karun " Butler.
Mahratta " Johnson.
Rajput " Reeves.
Baluch " Coasting steamers and country ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 14th B I, on leave, from Bhuj.
Empson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Lyttelton, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Bn Rifle Bde, on leave, from Jullander.
Bode, Capt, Bo, D A A G, from leave, from Poona.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Assist-Comy-Genl, on leave, from Jubulpore.
Hamilton, Lt, Qr Mr, Bengal, 7th Dgn Guards, on leave, from Umballa.
Swanston, Capt, Ms, A C Genl, on leave, from Rangoon.
Cooper, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Swanston, Capt, Ms, A. C. Genl, on leave, to England.
Cooper, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dn. Guards, on leave, to England.
Reilly, Major, Bo, A C G, on leave, to Europe.
Lyttelton, Lt-Col, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Empson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Joseph, Lt-Col, Bo, P W D Railways, from leave, from Burma.
Selbar, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th K O S B, on medical certificate to England.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo. I, on leave, to Poona.
Mullaly, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Infty, H C, from leave, from Aurangabad.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—10,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 73 ctws gum, P Verses; 57 bales wool, E Sewjee; 1,000 bales cotton, B Samjee and Co; 139 bales wool, G Rungomell; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,270 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Benn, Ashley Co.

Kt of St John s—22 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,003 cwts wheat, T Ludha; 75 cwts nuts vomica, B K Garekur; 1,000 cwts wheat, H Hunsraj; 1,000 cwts wheat, H Dossa; 7,000 cwts wheat, Boyts, Craig and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Endeavour s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 cwts bonemeal, R Caderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 17,696 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwts coiryarn, C Khetsee and Co; 1,980 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

Kt Errant s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kt Errant s—6,003 cwts linseed, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—20 cwts gum, M Ludha; 16 bales twist, Tata and Co; 5 cwts sharkfins, C Jooma and Co; 50 bales twist, M H Esso Ellias; 12½ cwts horns, C Ebram; 223 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 45 bales twis, N J Sassoon; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, K Nundjee; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 61 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—28 bales twist, C Ebram.

Thibet s—60 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co; 45 cwts raisins, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 36 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, J Brothers and Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1890:—

	Ghatkopar.	Songad.	Dholu.	Chunds.	Chital.	Jatpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Previously reported	4 43	3 53	5 52	2 75	5 25	3 57
Rainfall on 2nd July	2 40	0 80	4 48	1 0	0 0	0 25
Total up to date	6 83	4 33	10 . 0	3 75	5 25	3 82

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 96⅞ in anticipation, apparently, of dearer money, and in presence of an unfavourable Bank Return. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107½. An advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 47⅜d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination, at £78⅜, and £80⅛, respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6 1-16d., to which it was reduced on Wednesday. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower at 91; Exchange in London was further one centime higher, at francs 25·19½.

The Bank of England weekly Returns disclosed a further decrease in the Reserve, making it stand at 35 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent., and the market rates of discount were, meantime, no higher than on Wednesday at 3⅛ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats easier; the total Sales having been the same as Wednesday's at 12,000 bales, but including a smaller proportion of Surats, at 800 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 6¾d. per lb.; but in rates for East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-16d. in Dhollera of all grades, in "Good" Khandeish, and "Good" Belatee. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for July to September deliveries; but unchanged in more distant positions. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet at previous quotations.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 12 cents, and futures for August were unaltered at 11·73 cents; but September Futures were three points lower, at 10·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were *nil*. It is announced that there will be holidays in New York until Monday.

Our local Cotton Market continues to be quiet in tone, with business on a most limited scale, to-day's purchases having aggregated only a few hundred bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 190; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 186; and Khangaum, at Rs. 183 per candy. Prices generally, however, are not quoted any lower.

WHEAT.—The temporary demand for export having, apparently, been satisfied, transactions are again upon a moderate scale; the feeling, however, is steady, and previous prices are maintained.

SEEDS are decidedly quiet, and only a small business has been reported to-day; but our quotations are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	563	bales.
Wheat	10,231	cwt.
Linseed	2,042	"
Poppyseed	1,345	"
Groundnuts	559	"
Castor Seed	1,668	"

FREIGHTS.—A rather better feeling has been noticeable in this market to-day, and somewhat higher quotations have been given in some cases; but little fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE has continued firm in tone at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's rates, all round, with more inclination on the part of the Banks to sell forward at an advance on ready rates, and future remittance may be called 1-32d. at our current quotations. Business, however, has been very dull in both directions. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 9-16d.	"
Francs "	1·94½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement to-day, yesterday's closing rate of 102 15-16 having ruled both for Money and Account, with buyers on both lines at the price. For 4½ per cents. 105½, nominal, is still quoted.

SHARES.—An improved feeling has been apparent to-day in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay United; of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 7½ each in Madras United, ahd Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance Dhun, and James Greaves; of Rs. 3 in Queen, and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit at our quotations. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2½ down. Bombay Fire are Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 750 per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 6TH JULY, 1890.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 261, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill—Hymns 19, 292 and 21.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—"Wesley in F."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins—Holy Communion and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 273, 208 and 307.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 184, 27 and 215.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
8 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service.—Soldiers and Sailors are specially invited.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Mr. Robert Thompson.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. Robert Thompson.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 391 and 370.—(Parade Service.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 266 and 27.
Preacher.—Rev. P. R. Harrison.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral—Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Choral—Children's Service (and Matins) by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon by Revd. Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and Choral 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 290, 233 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 292 and 28.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPURA.

7-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 248, 188 and 225.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 131, 193 and 395.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Service.—Hymns 256, 522 and 138.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 68, 48 First tune, 78, 160.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Niagara in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock.
Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited.
The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr E A West, Etawah
a Mr C Mearse, Sr, Thana
a Mr C R Meares, Thana
a Mr H Woodward, Europe
a Mr M Douglas do
a Mr A Hampden, Naini Tal
a Mr L Bibra, Wassind
a Mr R H Hooper, Australia
a Mr F Gibbs, Australia
Mr W Cave, Karachi
a Mr C Maynard, Nagpur
a Mr R T Coggan, Calcutta
Lieut M Beale, Poona
a Lieut W Beale, 5th Bo Inf, Baroda
a Mr J W Hartley, Nagpur
Mr G Laughton
a Mr and Mrs J W Webber, Simla
Mr M Do Canto, Bombay
Mr J A Walker, do
Mr F Place, do
Dr B B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr and Mrs C Winchester, C S, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
Miss

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bradlaugh said he was dissatisfied with the explanation which had been given to the House by Mr. Smith relative to the deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and on that account he moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Bradlaugh observed that whether guilty or innocent, the Maharaja was entitled to a fair trial. He hoped that the ancient despotism, tainted by fraud and crime, once existent, would not be revived.

Several members described the deposition as infamous.

Sir Richard Temple defended the action of Government.

Sir John Gorst said that the Maharaja was incompetent and corrupt. The motion to adjourn was a mischievous one.

On a division it was rejected by 226 against 88.

SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, JULY 3.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

MAJOR PANITZA'S WILL.

SOFIA, JULY 4.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg has written a letter of condolence to the widow of Major Panitza, also promising to fulfil the deceased officer's will with regard to their child.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

General de Saumarez, Madras Staff Corps, died to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons this evening, as the Government declined to accede to the request of Mr. Bradlaugh to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the case of the Maharajah of Kashmir, Mr. Bradlaugh moved an adjournment of the House in order to discuss the Maharajah's removal from the government of his own territory.

Sir John Gorst said the Maharaja had been removed solely in the interests of his people.

A lengthy debate followed, and the motion, upon being put to the vote, was rejected by a large majority.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Stanhope, Minister of War, said that Government was unwilling to hastily decide regarding the abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

He confirmed the report that Sir Redvers Buller would succeed Lord Wolseley as Adjutant-General, since it was necessary to retain the services of Sir Frederick Roberts in India.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, JULY 3.

The Spanish Cabinet, of which Senor Sagasta is president, has resigned.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, JULY 2.

The general Act of the Anti-Slavery Conference has been signed by all the Powers represented except Holland, who has been allowed six months' delay.

THE UNCOVENANTED INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

A London telegram received here says the Committee of Inquiry into the Uncovenanted Service grievances meets on Tuesday, July 8, but will probably, und er the new rules, adjourn till February, when Parliam ent reassembles, to enable witnesses to be summoned from India.

HORSES FOR THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

The following horses have left for the Bangalore Meeting :—Mr. Kendal has taken five, including Sirrius, Coral, Jassim, and William ; Mr. Greenhalgh, Superiority, Plebeian, and four others ; Mr. Killick, Clyde and Satara ; Mr. Framji Ghaswala sent in three, including Fareed ; Messrs. Ali bin Ahmed and Ludha Ebrahim, two each.

THE BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

4th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Harrison is appointed Second-in-Command to Captain Quentin, 4th Bombay Infantry, sub *pro tem.* ; Captain Fry is appoin ted Wing Commander, sub *pro tem.*

23rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Dennys is appointed to be Wing Officer, Marine Battalion ; Major Fordyce, to be Commander, 26th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Bruce, to be Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Budd is to remain seconded while employed by the East Africa Company.

Surgeon Mair, Medical Staff, is transferred from Sind to Poona ; Surgeon Hall, Medical Staff, from Poona to Sind ; and Surgeon Drury is posted to Aden.

Second-Lieutenant Westropp is attached to the Bombay Infantry as officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Lieutenant- Colonel Dundas is directed to proceed to England.

Captain Balfour, Royal Artillery, is posted to the 26th Field Battery.

Captain Leslie, Royal Artillery, is appointed Adjutant to the Artillery at Rawal Pindi.

Leave is granted to Lieutenant Hall, Royal Fusiliers, for six months ; on private affair, to Captain Tyndle Biscoe, Royal Artillery, to England, from 4th July to 28th February ; and to Captain Burton, Middlesex Regiment, to England, for 128 days, on medical certificate.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 7th June, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

H. M. S. Reindeer, from Seychelles, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	41d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account,	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. ,,	80½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	47¾d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £ 23,300,000, decrease, £400,000 ; public deposits, £ 6,500,000 ; decrease, £ 1,800,000 ; other deposits, £ 27,800,000, increase, £ 600,000 ; other securities, £ 30,200,000, increase, £ 1,400,000 ; Notes and Gold, £ [illegible],000, decrease, £1,150,000. The Bank's Reserve is [illegible] per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE NIZAM ESCORT INCIDENT CASE.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 4.

The accused, Mahomed bin Mubarak, is a mere lad of about 17 years.

Lieut. Gallie, in his evidence, said : On coming to the bridge I looked to the front and saw a mounted man coming down at a gallop. I don't recognize the accused. I called the attention of the gentlemen behind me to the sowar. When I looked again, the tongawalla had pulled the horses more to the proper left side. At the same time I saw the trooper turn his horse in the same direction so as to meet us. Then I said to the gentleman behind, "Good Lord, he is coming at us." He struck the cross-bar of the tonga and at the same time as he did this I saw him raise his sword-arm. I got my elbow over the back of the seat to avoid him. I next saw the flash of his sword in front of me. He then galloped off.

On cross-examination the witness further said : The sowar was forty or fifty yards from me when I first saw him. He was going at full gallop at the time the collision took place. I had not seen H. H. the Nizam or any of his party, nor any police out-rider. His horse came with great violence against the tonga, and he must have run a considerable risk to himself and his horse. I don't know where the horse started at a gallop. I will not swear that his horse was not running away with him ; but when I saw him I did not think so. He was not trying, as on a run-away horse, to hold him back. I can suggest no object, but to clear us out of the road. If it was proved that the horse ran away with him a quarter of a mile before I saw the sowar, I would not suggest or suppose that he charged at us deliberately to clear us out of the road. I believe now the escort usually ride with drawn swords. The tonga had a hood. I was not shot forward, and my head and body were under the hood of the tonga. My reason for saying he made a cut at me was the way he raised his arm. There is no sword-cut on the tonga or ponies. I did not say I was going to sue the Nizam for damages. I did consult a pleader before writing the letter. I took no steps to contradict the story as it is given in the *Deccan Times*.

Lieut. Brookshank's examination-in-chief was almost identical with Lieut. Gallie's cross-examination. He said : When I first saw the sowar he was coming at a canter fifty or eighty yards off, when he deliberately set at us. If Lieut. Gallie says I helped him in composing the letter I think I did so. A copy was kept. I would not allow it to be said in the letter he was coming at full gallop if it were not true. I don't remember having told the *Deccan Times* that the sowar came at a canter.

The paper says it published articles in words not their own ?—I won't say that the statement is not true. The collision was quite sure enough to make him lose his stirrups and knock him off altogether if he were not a good rider.

FOURTH DAY.

The proceedings commenced with the cross-examination of Lieut. Brookshank.

Is this true the sowar after the collision, at the moment he extracted his horse from the *debris*, aimed a cut at Lieut. Gallie, and galloped on ?—The statement is correct. I will not swear the statement to be entirely correct. I will not swear one way or the other that he delivered a cut after extri cating himself from the *debris*.

You are not now prepared to swear the statement sent to your Commandant ?—I will swear generally. Lieut. Gallie was too ill to go to parade, but yet was able to go to the *Deccan Times* and Gilbert's. We dined together that night at the Club. None of us were attended by any medical man. I was not hurt, but bruised a bit, certainly not to speak of. Lieut. Holmes was not hurt. Lieut. Gallie was hurt down his legs at the time of the collision. I did not see the Nizam's carriage or any of the escort.

Does not the *Deccan Times* read as if the Nizam's carriages were close by, and that one of the escort left the ranks to get at you all ?—Yes it does read like that. (Laughter.) I never corrected what appeared in the *Deccan Times*. I am awfully foggy about the day when I went to the *Deccan Times*.

Lieut. Holmes was the next witness. He said : When Lieut. Gallie exclaimed, "Look at this man coming at us," I looked over my shoulders and saw a sowar coming. The horse collided with the tonga, and threw me out. The result was one pony was knocked down. The tonga was turned round, and somewhat damaged.

In the cross-examination witness said : Up to the time I was thrown out I did not see the Nizam's party or escort.

As a matter of fact you know Lieut. Gallie was under the hood of the tonga and never dodged any blow at all ?—I don't know that it was Lieut. Gallie's authority that made us say so. The greater portion of the letter to the Commandant did not come within my personal knowledge. Regarding the statement that we were severely bruised and our clothes torn, and that it was with difficulty we managed to get back to Secunderabad, my clothes were not torn ; I was not bruised ; I found no difficulty in walking back except that it was a hot and long walk.

That represents you know a pitiful picture of three cripples walking back. Why did you allow such a letter to be sent ?—Because I saw it was generally correct. I think it is an exaggeration. I won't say a gross exaggeration.

A NEW SANATORIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

Haka is earning a reputation as a healthy station, as less than five per cent. of the Gurkhas stationed there are on the sick list.

THE NURSING SISTERS' FUND.

The Nursing Sisters' Fund is in such a flourishing condition that the Bombay Circle and the Eastern Circle will shortly be started.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Duffadar, of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, was thrown from his cart in the City on Thursday, fracturing his skull. Death was almost instantaneous.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough the other day to devote a leading article to my account of my journey "To India by the Backway." In the course of the account occur these words : "It is a more serious allegation that the receipts of the line (the C. P. R.) are at present, as shown in the accounts, swelled to an unknown extent by the sale of the land so freely granted to the Company by the Dominion Government, and it does not appear that the accounts enable the well-wishers of the Company to meet this charge."

Will you grant me space to say that the Report for 1889 of the C. P. R., which I have just received, shows very distinctly and separately the amount of income due to this source ?—Yours, &c.,

Thana, July 3. C. E. G. CRAWFORD.

A fairly large audience welcomed Miss Maggie Ford back to Bombay, at the Novelty Theatre last night. With such favourites as Mr. Brandon "Kiskey," and Mr. W. Mayers, it is needless to say that the audience was a very appreciative one. Owing to the numerous *encores* the curtain fell at a very late hour.

It is a matter for surprise that there are so few regimental papers in India, considering the matters of interest to the soldiers with which they could deal. It is, therefore, pleasant to notice that the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, stationed at Allahabad, have just started a monthly paper, *The Rifleman*. The first number is full of readable matter, well balanced and arranged, due attention being paid to battalion news. The paper should be read not merely in the 4th, but in all the other battalions of the regiment.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Is chivalry a lost art among the Peers of the realm ? There was a time when a knight—not an hereditary earl, baronet, or duke, but a common place, ordinary knight, who had won his spurs in free fight with his broad sword, would have plunged into the rapids of Niagara to pluck forget-me-nots for his lady love, or, at her behest, would have torn out his heart, and presented it to her on a silver salver. But those days of graceful devotion to a lady's service are gone by. The knights and barons, earls and dukes of to-day, are not even up to the standard of Herod's gallantry—not only would they hesitate to bestow the head of a Salvationist Captain on a platter to the most fascinating of womankind, but they refuse to grant a seat on the County Council—and an uncomfortable one it is at the best—to women whose constituents have voted them worthy of it. This is the latest lack of gallantry in our hereditary legislators : one hundred and nineteen out of a gathering of one hundred and fifty-four decide that their lady loves as well as their mothers, sisters, cousins, and their aunts are unfit to advise what open spaces shall be purchased, what roadways cleared, what slums removed ; though these same mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, and lady loves, have to pay for the prerogative of using those open spaces and roadways, and sniffing, if not inhabiting, those insalubrious slums. Are such unchivalrous peers deserving of their coronets, their strawberry leaves and their spurs ? A committee of mediæval dames and knights would say nay, and many modern men and women would re-echo the sentiment. The knights of old were expected to have courage, to face danger, real or imaginary, without flinching. But the 19th century knight turns and flies from a bogey of his own creation—the strong-minded woman, who seeks to oust him from his place on the political platform. There is really something pathetic about this shuddering horror of the Lords to the enfranchisement of women. How little reliance they must put in the loyalty of the wives of their bosom, if they fear that in giving women commoners the right of being elected on County Councils, they might inspire an amazon army of dames and duchesses with the ambition to usurp the places of the hereditary male legislators of the realm.

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Lord Derby, who is not usually found too progressive, was brave enough to face the inevitable coming woman with courage. "If," he said, "public opinion did not favour their election, women would not be elected. If, on the other hand, the electors knowing what they wanted, thought that a female candidate should be chosen, they were the persons concerned ; and he did not see how it could be the business of Parliament to say that they should not have the member they desired." It was probably the echo of Miss Fawcett's triumph ringing in Lord Cowper's ears that made him prophesy so dolefully that women, if allowed to sit in County Councils, would eventually force themselves into Parliament. But Lord Cowper and his colleagues need not be utterly dejected by the prospect. Nothing so terrible as a general assault of the parliamentary stronghold by women is likely to occur. Firstly, because most women will hardly be sent to Parliament ; secondly, because many women would refuse to go. All women are not fired with a generous enthusiasm to reform all abuses, and remodel all the mistaken laws of the land. There are, and always will be, a number of women who prefer a rocking chair beside a pink and white frilled berceaunette to the most comfortably padded seat on the Ministerial benches, and in whose ears the soft coo of a baby has more charm than the bland voice of the Speaker calling to order, or Mr. Courtney's sepulchral tones reporting progress. Besides these, there will always be another section of womankind who will not take part in the rush to the front ; the maiden lady of *certain* age who will think it unmaidenly to register a vote ; and the maiden lady of *uncertain* age whose acknowledged birthdays occur only in leap year, and who like the winter apple takes a life-time to mature. Then let Lord Cowper take heart of grace. If bashful maiden ladies, and young married women are not to be feared in the fight for political power, it limits the danger to the wily widow and the enterprising dowager who having reared her family "has got no work to do." But this department of the unemployed will no doubt exercise the energies of the Lords pretty considerably, there is no prospect of suppressing it, if firm legislation such as quenched the County Councils Bill is ever found inapplicable. Truly it must be owned that chivalry is a lost art among the peers when instead of conceding to woman the right to rule everywhere, they suppress her right to do work of which, it is publicly acknowledged, she is capable.

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At the second annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association, held on the 11th June, at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, Lord Hartington courageously proclaimed himself a disbeliever in the power of women to hold their own in Parliament. He did not deny that women were equally entitled to the franchise with men, and any doubt which he might feel as to the expediency of the admission of women to the franchise was certainly not founded on any doubt as to the fitness of a great number for that privilege. But he doubted the practical working of such a measure. He thought they might all admit, though the majority of the ladies present were interested in the suffrage question, that men if not wiser, were at all events stronger than women, and he did entertain some doubt whether men would, in any important crisis, consent to be governed by women. He rather apprehended that, if a question should arise and the strong majority of men were to be overruled by women, the end of such a crisis would be that parliamentary government would receive another shock and the system of representative government would be still further discredited than recent occurrences has shown it was now.

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Lord Hartington puts too much stress on the value of strength. Samson was as strong as most of our legislators, yet he was not incorruptible ; and Samson's strength, even if rightly used, would have been quite thrown away in Parliament at present. There is more demand for it over the way at the Aquarium. What prodigious force is requisite to go to the poll, or to loll night after night on comfortable benches, soothed into pleasant drowsiness by the droning of provincial English, broad Scotch, or Southern Irish brogue ? Has not every woman by universal acclaim been proclaimed "at heart a rake"? And even if the fatigue of voting or sitting in Parliament is great, have not women b een proved to possess as much endurance as men. They would be found as capable of enduring Mr. Courtney's ascetic disregard for the dinner hour so loudly protested against lately, as they have endured exp osure and starvation in boats, or as the record of the Quetta wreck proves a young lady to have en dured twenty-six hours afloat on the open sea.

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Lord Hartington also overlooked the fact that only women will be elected who have proved themselves fit in other capacities to represent their constituents, and who have shown that they are worthy to be trusted with a vote on all subjects. Their qualifications will be more rigorously scrutinized, and their actions more keenly watched when they are on trial. And when in the coming by and bye they have been proved worthy of confidence, and women are returned in such numbers to Parliament as to be able to count on a majority as Lord Hartington foresha dows as possible, he, and the other noble Lords and Commoners, who in spite of protests to the contrary, now doubt women's good judgement, will have learnt that women can be trained to feel, and think, and act, as soberly, as sanely, and as conscientiously as men, and under such circumstances, sensible men will not feel it derogatory to be guided in public matters by women, and will not rebel against women's ruling when they happen to be in the majority.

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Among those present on the platform was Mrs. Fawcett, with her daughter who has done more for the cause of women by her 400 marks above the senior wrangler, than years of platform oratory would have achieved. Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett is small and retiring, and looks much less than her real age twenty-one and a half, and the superiority of mind over matter is not emphasized by any disregard in her costume for fashion her dress being a pretty but very quiet dark brown which suited her admirably. Miss Fawcett, according to report, will stay at Cambridge, and undertake the office of lady mathematical crammer. She has still a final examination to pass in view of which she will have to decide what branch of mathematics she will specially pursue. She is said to be a great favourite at Newnham as she was at Clapham, her disposition being very gay, impulsive, and unaffected. It was in 1869 that the project of founding Newnham was discussed in Mrs. Fawcett's drawing-room in Cambridge, and when Miss Philippa Fawcett was a charming year old bundle of embroidery and blue ribbons. Professor Sidgwick who had taken part in the scheme of foundation remembered it the other day when Miss Fawcett's success was announced, and in congratulating her mother, said : "We did not think of this in 1869." It is acknowledged at Cambridge that Miss Fawcett well deserved her honors. Every one agrees that the examination was as stiff as usual, and says as she beat Bennett she would have beaten any one. The University records show that since 1880 eleven ladies have headed the lists.

In the Moral Sciences tripos	1880	Miss Jones
	1881	Miss Moberley
	1884	Miss Hughes
In the Historical tripos	1886	Miss Rolleston
	1887	Miss B. Paull
Medieval & Modern Languages	1886	Miss Chamberlin
	1886	Miss Skeat
	1887	Miss Hervey
	1888	Miss Tuke
Classical tripos	1887	Miss Ramsay
Mathematical tripos	1890	Miss P. Fawcett

And after ? There is no public record kept of what happens of distinguished women unless they keep up the practice of being remarkable. But those who have continued to live public lives are easily traced. Miss Moberly is head-mistress of Tonbridge Wells High School for Girls ; Miss Hughes is head of a Training College at Cambridge ; Miss Chamberlin is instructor of German at Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia ; Miss Jones is Moral Science lecturer at Girton, Miss Ramsay is Mrs. Montague Butler Mistress of Trinity. Of the others there is not such substantial evidence. They may have already given up moral sciences for millinery and be doing steady business behind an artistic curtain and a far-fetched name in Bond Street of Belgravia ; or they may be concentrating their attention to instructing the proprietor of a lace-frilled cradle in the modern language of the nursery. Such is life.

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Talking of babies and millinery and such trivialities brings us from the hifalutin in realms of parliament and university to the serious ever present question of dress. There are no very decided changes in bonnets, but summer flowers are giving way to fruits, and at a garden party this week one lady was so anxious to be seasonably *coiffée* that she had gone to the hay field for her bonnet, which was made of three wisps of hay with a bunch of cornflowers to give it distinction. The effect was indifferent. Very nice cloaks made of the old fashioned mousseline de laine, white with colored sprigs of flowers are much used. They are light dustproof and sufficiently dressy, and some that have a stand up collar of ribbon with three full box pleats at the back of the neck and long bows of ribbon in front are specially becoming. The small capes made with a yoke and high butterfly lace wing sleeves are very trying to high shouldered women. Equally unbecoming to the sloping shouldered are capes made of material in fan flutings, or long fringes of beads that give an uncomfortable effect of slipping off. Women ought to study their figures more carefully when choosing their garments. A lady with a full bust looks ridiculous in a full baby body, and a long figure is spoiled by long stripes meeting in a point at the waist. It would be well too if slim women were more careful of the junction of their gowns with their belted bodices. A handsomely made dress with a gap showing an under bodice is not exactly good style, and it is not the fault of the dress-maker, for some slight figures have a facility for walking their clothes asunder. At Church parade one sees a great many of these little eccentricities of clothing, but one also sees very successfully turned out women who owe more to careful handling and grooming than to the price of the harness. Cotton crepons with pongee silk sleeves are very much worn and nothing can be nicer for warm dusty weather. Very vivid plaids in zephyr cottons are also to be seen but they are very ugly—they are visible for miles.

LIEUTENANT BOILEAU'S DEATH.

A FORT TREGEAR telegram says, owing to the bridge over the Koladyne having been washed away, the post-bag which left Fort Tregear on the 24th was unable to be sent across. The riflemen in charge of it returned to the fort saying the arrangements for crossing would not work. Lieutenant Boileau and Captain Shakespeare, therefore, went down on the 26th to see what could be done. A wire-rope had been stretched across the river, and it was intended that a raft attached to a pulley running this rope, should be hauled across. On arrival at the river the party went to work, and by splicing on an additional rope, got the pulley into working order ; but as there seemed to be some difficulty about the raft, a cradle was constructed and attached to the pulley, and Lieutenant Boileau crossed safely. He then attached to the pulley one of the boats provided for crossing, and signalled for the party on the left bank to commence hauling. All went well till the boat was more than half-way over, when suddenly the stern sank, as if pulled down by some invisible hand, and Lieutenant Boileau was washed out and carried down at a great pace, the current setting across to the bank from which he had just come.

Parties started at once down both banks, but owing to the thickness of the jungle they could not keep up, and soon lost sight of Lieutenant Boileau. When last seen he was struggling wildly. Captain Shakespeare and a havildar started in the empty boat ; but as they had first to construct rough paddles, Lieutenant Boileau was far out of sight before they got off. They went about a mile and a half down-stream, but saw no trace of him, and it is feared that there is no hope. Captain Hutchinson, commanding the detachment at Fort Tregear, proceeded to the Koladyne on the 28th and made a further search down both banks, but without success.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

At the High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment on the case stated by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the suit brought by Sulleman Hasson vs. the New Oriental Bank Corporation. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Bank, the defendant and appellant ; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Shaik, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Hart, in delivering judgment in the case on the 24th February last, said the facts of the case might be these :—The plaintiff's brother-in-law, one Mahomed Ibrahim, residing at Mauritius, on the 29th April, 1889, purchased of the Bank a bill of exchange for Rs. 640 drawn by themselves on themselves, and payable at Bombay to the order of the plaintiff on demand. This bill, which was stolen in the course of transit through the post to the plaintiff, was paid by the Bank in Bombay on the 18th May, 1889, in the ordinary way, to a person presenting it for payment with a forged endorsement in blank of the plaintiff. As soon as the plaintiff was informed of his loss by a subsequent letter from his correspondent at Mauritius, he called at the Bank in Bombay, and was told the bill had already been paid. He then saw the endorsement and stated it was not in his handwriting, and demanded payment, which was refused. He accordingly brought this action, serving the summons on the Bank's manager in Bombay. No objection, Mr. Hart remarked, was taken to the form of the action or the form in which it was brought. The defendants must therefore be held to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit as contemplated by Section 18 (c) of the Small Cause Court Act. The only defence was that the payment of the bill having been made in due course without notice of the loss or forgery, the defendants were discharged under the provisions of Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, it being contended that such a bill of exchange as the present fell within the definition of a cheque, as given in Section 6 of the same Act. However that might be, his Honour said, it was clear that Section 85 operated only to discharge the drawee. The present, however, was an action against the drawer, who would clearly be liable in such a case as the present under Section 78 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. It was true that, in this instance, the drawer and the drawee were the same corporation, but the action was brought by the plaintiff as payee against the defendants as drawers, in which character alone they could be answerable to him on a demand draft such as this, they not having incurred any liability to him as drawees by acceptance. As it was clearly no answer to an action against the drawer to say that the drawee was not liable, and that was the only defence attempted in the case. His Honour, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 640 and costs.

On the 28th February last, on an affidavit made by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors for the defendants, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, directed the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to state a case in the above suit for the opinion of the High Court on the following points :—1. Whether the drawee of the bill of exchange, the subject of this suit, are discharged under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act by payment in due course ? 2. If so, whether the defendants are liable under Section 78, or under any other section of the Act ?

Mr. Hart, in stating a case for the High Court, mentioned the facts, adding that neither party suggested any fraud, collusion, or negligence against the other ; and his Honor found that, in making payment on the bill, the defendants had in fact made it to a person not authorised to receive it, and on an endorsement, which was not that of the plaintiff, the payee named in the bill, but had acted contrary to their usual practice without negligence and without notice of the theft of the bill or the forgery of the endorsement.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, read the definition of a bill of exchange given in Section 6 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, remarking that, under that section, the instrument in question was a cheque in the sense within the contemplation of the Act. The same definition was given in the English Bill of Exchange Act of 1882. Assuming that the cheque was within the meaning of Section 6, the question was whether it was within Section 85 of the same Act. Their lordships thought that it was. The object of this and the English Act was to protect the Bank. Turning to Section 17, his Lordship remarked that it could not be doubted that it was intended to refer to ambiguous documents. The cheque being decided to be a bill within the section, it was open to the plaintiff to ask the Court to treat the bill as a promise to pay in Bombay ; and the Bank could only be discharged by payment to the holder only. Their Lordships, therefore, thought that the decision of the Small Causes Court judge was correct. Their lordships thought it right to say that Section 85 only discharges the banker, whereas the English Act discharges the bill ; and therefore the drawer also. The drawer would be the principal debtor, and could be discharged only by payment to the holder. Their Lordships thought on all the sections of the Act that it was doubtful whether the drawee would be discharged under Section 85. The first question—whether the drawee is discharged under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act—was answered in the negative ; and the second question—if so, whether the defendants are liable under Section 78 or any other section of the Act—was answered in the affirmative. Their Lordships ordered the costs of the reference to be paid by the defendants, the Bank.

SENHOR SERPA PIMENTAL, the Governor of Damaun, is reported to have resolved upon the construction of a bridge over the river Sandalcali, which divides the district into two parts, known as Great and Small Damaun. This idea was mooted by one of his predecessors, Governor Antonio Sergio de Souza, who invited an English engineer, to inspect the locality, and obtained from him an estimate of the cost, which was calculated at a lakh of rupees. The co nnection, if carried out, will prove of material in terest to the country.

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, JULY 3.

THE Judge was at length induced to give me a sketch of the objects and constitution of the Pinafore Club, under a solemn pledge that I would not allow my ribald fancy to distort any of the details, or hold up to ridicule an enterprise at once so deserving and prosperous. The moral effect, he wound up, was admirable : the young ladies' talents in needlework were developed, their minds were improved by the most instructive selections from grave works, and the heathen were supplied with pinafores, an article which, the Judge, believed, was in great demand amongst certain aboriginal races. There had been occasional hitches, he confessed : the best intentioned schemes are liable to them ; and it is not possible in a moment to convert the young from a pronounced partiality for light and frivolous amusements to a rapt enthusiasm for hard work and moral instruction. On the whole the Club was a great success and had been generously eulogized at several missionary meetings in the neighbourhood of Peckham, Clapham, Bloomsbury, and Kilburn, all centres of fashion and leading in this particular walk. "I must say though Brown," he continued, "that Potts' behaviour was almost scandalous, and such as none of us had expected. As soon as he heard of the edifying matters I have been telling you, he was for immediately issuing a circular to all the fair members of the Arampur Pinafore Club soliciting their attendance at his bungalow once a week for the purpose of renewing his shirt buttons and renovating his—ahem, his wardrobe generally, engaging at the same time to lighten the monotony of their labours by reading selected passages from Don Juan."

I expressed a pained surprise. I felt that Potts upon occasion was capable of treating serious subjects with untimely levity ; just as I have often been compelled to remonstrate with Lancet and the Colonel in their turn for turning Potts' municipality and its Res gestæ, or perhaps gerendæ (for in good truth there is not so much done as to be done) into gross and unseemly ridicule. And this last proposition of Potts was really very shocking. I could fancy the rogue rolling out Don Juan in his rich tones ; I could fancy the startled looks of his fair audience accustomed to Bunyan's moral allegory ; she gradual weaning away of the faithful from savages, pinafores, and Exeter Hall to Potts' collar buttons and Byron. I am glad to say that the pressure of public opinion, which can always be safely trusted in Arampur to be thoroughly conservative and high-toned, was brought so effectually to bear on Potts that he relinquished his sacreligious idea and performed something very like a public penance in the shape of sending a bag full of old clothes to the Pinafore Club to be worked up for the graceless inhabitants of Timbuctoo.

I suppose, Judge, that the water-works are now completed, and that the first fall of rain will provide us with all the advantages and pleasures so gloriously depicted in Chunam's celebrated speech last year. The rain can't be far off now, and we shall all have cause to be grateful to Chunam and to Potts' municipality too, for this noble enterprise. Do you know I've entered into negotiations for the purchase of a 40-ton yacht ; and she'll be here just time enough for the monsoon sailing—Ah ! here's Potts himself just come off his round of morning inspection. "Good morning, my dear Potts, delighted to see you looking so fresh and well ; your roses, my dear fellow, are our perpetual envy. There, there, don't blush ! it is unnecessary." Potts sank into a chair exhausted with his arduous labours ; he was in a state of the highest possible satisfaction, having discovered in the neighbourhood of an adjacent nullah two entirely new and hitherto unclassified stinks, "Jove, Judge," he chuckled, "the finest samples, the very finest. Enough to knock a man down at twenty paces, and in all human probability creative of cholera and typhoid, and malaria in all its most insidious and deadly manifestations. I have a little bottle here—in which I endeavoured to secure a portion of this aroma"—and he drew a small phial from his pocket impressively and tapped the cork gently, "if you like Judge, if you'd really like it, I'll just uncork this, and give you a practical idea of the dangers surrounding us—Say the word, I don't mind the extra trouble ; I can easily go back, and get some more."

But the Judge drew back with some very testy observations. If Potts attempted to open the bottle there, he swore by all that he held sacred to lodge an action for criminal assault and to proceed against Potts under at least seven different sections of the Penal Code which he quoted with astonishing volubility. He would be disbenched, said the Judge, that he would, before he would be a party to any such deliberate and criminal folly as letting loose a condensed pestilence upon his own house ; I was bad enough to be obliged to put up with Lancet's antiseptics : one could hardly sit within hearing of him without a copious supply of frangipani or eau de cologne : but still, at worst, that was wholesome and calculated to ward off microbes ; whereas here, pheugh ! pheugh ! was a man, a cantonment magistrate, a professional supervisor of sanitation, actually disseminating the most deadly germs out of an entirely mistaken spirit of vanity—in short the best thing, the only thing, Potts could do was to take back his samples, and restore them to their original cesspool.

Potts listened to this tirade with the utmost good humour, and at its close placed the bottle in the frogged breast pocket of his coat with an easy smile, as though the entire discussion were trivial to a degree, and lifting up his melodious voice cried "Boy, peg lao jaldi !" When tranquillity had been restored to the Judge by Potts' assurance that the phial was hermetically sealed and that he wouldn't lose its contents for anything short of the sacred claims of friendship ; and to Potts by the reviving influence of an iced whisky and soda : I ventured to return to the subject of the water-works. There could be no doubt, I gathered, that it was a truly great undertaking worthy of the magnificent imagination of our peerless Chunam. I listened to the details of construction with breathless interest ; I sympathized with all the difficulties that had to be surmounted ; rascally contractors, inefficient overseers ; unexpected substrata of mud where there ought to have been rock, and rock where if science were worth a doit, mud was an absolutely certain find. "Bless me you have no conception of Chunam's zeal ; his indefatigable industry ; his strenuous personal labour, I assure you, Brown, I solemnly assure you," said the Judge, "that one day when the most accurately verified calculations that, I believe, were ever made, had infallibly indicated thirty feet of loamy soil ; and when in the fullest and most sublime confidence Chunam drove his best new drill into it and shivered it into atoms on a fine primæval rock, you would have been astonished at the ready enthusiasm and promptitude, the phenomenal energy with which he corrected the reservoir by subordinates in his immediate vicinity. The air was so thick with the warm language of dear old Ireland, that I expected it to generate electricity and bring on the rains prematurely. And when the whole working staff were spread about the maidan in various stages of advanced disability to see Chunam alone and unaided start around and with a spade endeavour to extort by force the tricky secrets of the earth's very deepest bowels. He tried to dig the tank by himself for about twenty minutes ; but it was a hot day and he agreed to come home with me and discuss the awful cussedness of the bed of the Randrai—by the end of his third peg he was sleeping like an infant oblivious of Celtic imprecations, maimed underlings, unexpected rocks, and all the trials that diversify his present existence."

"Yes, but that's not the worst," chimed in Potts ; "it appears that there is a fissure right in the centre of the reservoir, which had already been probed to a depth of 80,000 feet, and no bottom found. Chunam swears that nothing of the kind was ever met with before in the history of engineering. He has used up all the string in the province trying to sound it : and has indented on England for 15 miles more whip cord. It really is very disheartening. Chunam seems to think that his plummet will drop out on the other side of the world soon ; and though this dreadful discovery promises to destroy the utility of the reservoir he has a melancholy satisfaction in feeling that he has discovered the deepest crevice known to science !" I was horror struck. True, I felt certain that Potts' exuberant fancy had embellished the facts ; but even so the prospect was gloomy in the extreme. It looked as though Chunam's scheme would end in filling up the globe with water before a drop appeared on the surface on which to sail my yacht. And I had my doubts whether the rainfall of Arampur even assisted by an unparalleled 40 foot dam would prove adequate to this extraordinary demand.

In a quavering voice I enquired whether this awful gulf could not be filled in, covered over, or something. But Potts pooh-poohed the idea : "and by Jove, Brown," he said, "it's just like that old Roman Legend. Chunam must be politely but firmly requested to leap into the gulf with all his paraphernalia of theodolites and dumpy levels about him, possibly it may close up of itself then." We agreed to put the question to Chunam at the earliest opportunity. But I am not sanguine. I do not think he will appreciate the nobility of this self-immolation. He is a very practical man.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	31 64	32 45	37 7	25 74
July 3, Thursday	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 27
July 4, Friday	0 39	0 37	0 20	... ...
Total	32 3	32 82	37 27	26 1
Total of corresponding date last year	19 17	25 17	19 28	21 71
Do. in 1888	22 21	21

…ce that the Sowar …nnam Savage Brooksbank, 19th (P. W. …ative Regiment, was next called, and said :—I know Lieutenant Gallie, with whom I drove to the Chadderghaut Gardens from Secunderabad, on Sunday, the 15th ultimo. Lieutenant Holmes, of the 4th Pioneers, was with us. We left the Gardens about half past six, the whole three of us being together. On our way back we were assaulted by a Sowar close to the bridge near the *Nake* at the Chadderghaut end of the Bund. We were driving slowly along in a tonga with a pair of ponies. Lieutenant Gallie was in front with the driver, and I was sitting behind with Lieutenant Holmes. As we were driving along Mr. Gallie said to me or at the fellow, how he is coming at us" or words to that effect. I looked over my shoulder, and saw a mounted Sowar coming down the road at a fast canter or slow gallop. Just at that moment the tonga driver, who was on the left side of the road as it was, drew still, moreover, to the left side in order to avoid the man, if possible, simultaneously to which the sowar bore down to his right and pulling his horse together, collided with such force as to hurl the near pony motionless under the tonga. As he was doing so, I saw him raise his hand in a position to deliver a cut. I myself was thrown on to the foot board of the tonga, and as soon as I could pick myself up I ran to the pony's head, shouting at the Sowar to stop. Half a minute after this, several carriages, containing native gentlemen, drove past. They were preceded by some more Sowars, and followed by a strong escort of cavalry. After the collision the Sowar went on his way. This was before his Highness's carriage approached. Although I shouted at the Sowar he took no notice. He was then going over the bridge towards Sisfabad. The Sowar collided with the near side of the tonga and broke the footboard of the driving box, the splashboard and lamp sockets. I do not know exactly where he collided, probably it was the cross-bar of the pole. I saw that he had a sword in his hand, but it is impossible to say the precise moment when he raised his hand ; the whole thing was done in a second, like a flash. After the collision, the tonga tilted backward, and I was on my hands and knees on the footboard, but I don't know where my companion was. Lieutenant Gallie at the time was still in front, and we all got out eventually. When we got out the Sowar was not on the spot, he was moving on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : The Sowar did not pull up when I shouted at him, nor did he slacken his speed. The horse was thoroughly under control when he was coming up, and it was about 50 or 80 yards off when he began to put his horse at us.

Did you go to the *Deccan Times* office to make a statement there ?—Yes, and a day or two after a paragraph appeared in the paper, headed an "Extraordinary Occurrence."

Did that paragraph correctly represent what you told the *Deccan Times* ?—I think it did.

Did it strike you when you read it that it was fairly correct ?—I did not see anything incorrect in it.

The cross-examination of Lieutenant Brooksbank was continued on Wednesday.

Is this statement true, "The Sowar after the collision extricated his horse from the debris, and delivering a cut at me (Gallie) galloped on ?"—Generally it is true. This was a general report, and not intended to be picked to pieces.

It correctly conveyed the idea of the statement we meant to put before the Commandant ?—I will not swear that the statement in the letter is correct. I will not swear to that as delivered the cut after extricating himself from the debris.

Then, you and your companions sent in a statement to your Commandant that you are not prepared to swear to ?—The general facts I will swear to.

Were your clothes torn when you were thrown out of the tonga ?—Yes.

Was Holmes shot out, too ?—I never took any notice of Holmes. I had enough to do, to look after myself.

Were any of you attended by a medical man ?—I was not, and as far as I know Gallie was not. I was bruised a bit, but nothing much to speak of ; Gallie was hurt very much down his legs. I don't know that Holmes was. After the pony was knocked down I helped it to get up. I do not know that the only injury was a contusion on the near side. Mr. Gilbert told me that it pained internally, and that she was very bad indeed. The tongawalla said that he did not expect it would survive. We asked to see the pony and we saw it. It was standing in a shed. The general statement in the *Deccan Times* that the tonga was on the proper side of the road, and on seeing the approach of his Highness's carriage drew off still more to the left, leaving room enough for three or four more carriages to pass, and that the Sowar, however, followed the tonga as it drew off, aimed the blow with his bare sword at Lieut. Gallie and then galloped on, is accurate.

The sting of the paragraph is, you see, as if his Highness's carriage was close up and the Sowar rushed out to attack you ?—Yes ; it does read like that, doesn't it ?

Did you, at this moment take steps to contradict that statement ?—I did not. We suggested that it would be a good thing to go to the *Deccan Times*. [illegible] remember exactly who it was who suggested it. [illegible] Club. I can take my affidavit about the matter [illegible]

Mr. Inverarity :—We went to the [illegible] the real facts of the case be [illegible] were about the bazaar. [illegible] to the Commandant, I [illegible] present at its composition, but [illegible] Mr. Gallie's writing. It [illegible] [illegible]

Lieutenant Valentine Holmes, 4th Madras Pioneers, was next called, and said that he was with Lieutenants Gallie and Brooksbank when they drove out in a tonga to the Chudderghaut Gardens on the 15th of June. There was a collision between the tonga and the Sowar's horse. They were coming along the road leading to Secunderabad. He was sitting on the back seat of the tonga with Lieutenant Brooksbank, when he heard Lieutenant Gallie explain "look at this man coming at us," or words to that effect. He looked over his shoulder and saw a Sowar coming to meet them. The tongawalla was then pulling a little to his left front. As he saw a collision was unavoidable, he turned round again and was prepared to step out of the tonga ; before he could do so, however, the horse collided with the tonga and the shock threw him out. On getting clear of the tonga, he ran clear off the pony and held its head. While doing so, he saw the Sowar, who had passed them, look back over his shoulder, at the same time slackening his pace a little. He went on the same road as they were coming on. He and his companions shouted at the man, but he took no notice, but went on at a gallop. Mr. Brooksbank and he were at the pony's head at the time. The result of the collision was that the near pony was knocked down ; the tonga was turned almost round and sustained a certain amount of damage. He was shaken, but Mr. Gallie showed his leg to him the next morning, and he saw that Mr. Gallie was hurt. After the collision, within a minute, he saw several carriages pass by. He had heard since that they were the Nizam's. His Highness took no notice of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Up to the time of being thrown out, I did not see his Highness carriage or any of his escort as I was preparing to get out. I was dazed only then at the collision. When I saw the Sowar, I had a back view of him as he was going away. I could only then see the stern of the horse. I read the letter that was sent to the Commandant, but I took no part in composing it. I don't know whether the man was coming at a full gallop or a gallop. It is not within my knowledge that the statement regarding the cut at Mr. Gallie is correct. Before that, I relied upon what Mr. Gallie told me. Mr. Brooksbank and I were the only occupants of the back seats.

Now the statement in the letter about your clothes being torn and you severely bruised, is not true ?—I do not think I was bruised.

Is it true that owing to your bruises, you experienced great difficulty in walking back to Secunderabad ?—Beyond its being hot we had no difficulty in getting back. I had sustained no injuries either mental or physical to make it difficult to walk back. I don't suppose I did ever tell Mr. Gallie that, owing to my bruised and shaken condition, it was with great difficulty I managed to walk back to Secunderabad.

How did you allow it to be stated that the occupants on the back seat had their clothes torn and were severely bruised, if it was not torn ?—I saw it was generally correct, and allowed it to be sent. I admit now that the statement is an exaggeration.

Don't you call it, Mr Holmes, a gross exaggeration to make a false statement ?—I should call it something stronger ?—I don't consider it a gross exaggeration. It was intended as a complaint when we said that the Nizam took no notice of our condition and passed on. Neither I nor any of my friends went to a doctor on our return to Secunderabad. When we got back we went straight to the Club and stopped there for dinner and till late when I read the account, headed an "Extraordinary Occurrence," on the day it appeared. I thought it substantially correct. I suppose we did say that all the officers were more or less hurt ?—We were all talking at the time. I read the article in the *Deccan Times* of the 19th headed an "Outarge on British officers." I believe that is perfectly correct according to the information we had given them on the 16th June. I never saw Mr. Gribble that I corroborated Lieutenant Gallie in every particular. I never authorised one to make that statement to any one and at any time.

And the statement that you corroborate Lieutenant Gallie is untrue ?—Well, if it refers to the sword cut, it is untrue.

At this stage the case was adjourned till noon on Thursday.

It is practically settled that the Viceroy will go for his cold-weather tour through Rajputana. His Excellency will probably visit Jeypur, Jodhpur, Oodeypur, and Ulwar. First of all, however, Lord Lansdowne will go to Patiala ; and from Jeypur it is probable that he will return to Delhi, where a stay of some days will be made ; and that he will then proceed to Agra, where a large camp will be formed. After halting at Benares, his Excellency should reach Calcutta on the 6th or 7th of December ; but no definite dates in connection with the tour have yet been fixed.

The indifference of the Duc d'Orleans during his four months' incarceration at Clairvaux is exemplified in the following story :—It is said that during the last few weeks, when reports of his release were rife, he evinced no more joy on the confirmation of the reports than bitterness on their contradiction. A friend, writing to him recently to announce an unfounded rumour of his release, received the following metaphorical rebuke in reply :—"Clairvaux, May 17th, 1890.—My dear ——, I send you a little eye-glass. I hope that this aid you will remain from putting your finger in your eye again. You know me to be your affectionate Phillippe, Duc D'Orleans." An enormous magnifying glass accompanied the note.

WONDERFUL LONDON BRIDGE.

DR. JOHNSON, writes the *Boston Herald*, would have it that the full tide of human life flowed at Charing Cross. In the dear old doctor's day this may have been true. In our day the tide of human life that sweeps through London is so strong that countless channels must be provided for it. The stupendous volume and the force of that mighty tide must now be diverted into myriad courses, and hence it is impossible that the full strength shall manifest itself at any single place. But of all the wonderful channels of ebb and flow, London Bridge is by far the most notable. Nay, the spectacle presented by London Bridge for six days in the week is amazing. You may search the world through, and you will find nothing like it. The crush, the rush, the roar, first bewilder the stranger, and then arouse his awe and admiration. Here, before all other places in that mystery—London—one has revealed to him the might, the majesty, of this chief city of the earth. To my thinking London Bridge, from eight o'clock to ten in the morning and from four to six in the afternoon, is the most marvellous sight in this metropolis of wonders. I know not when the spectacle is the more astonishing—in the morning, when the tide of life floods city-ward, or in the evening, when it ebbs to the south. But I think the picturesque effect is heightened in the winter dusks, when the dark masses press swiftly into the gloom of Southwark, and the black river splashes between the granite arches, and bears strange bulky, undistinguishable forms on its desperate current ; when the red golden glow slowly fades in the west, and the domes and spires dissolve in the advancing night shades, and the lamps begin to flash along the shores and from the many vessels in the Pool ; each lantern signalling, until the whole vista sparkles with red and green and yellow gleams. On the deck of an Atlantic liner in mid-ocean at night, when the sea tosses and hisses, and the wind howls, and the ship plunges blindly against the contending elements, one is overmastered by the knowledge of his helplessness ; he is an atom in infinite space, borne unresistingly by irresistible forces. One becomes morbidly conscious of his own insignificance, his abject powerlessness, as he is hurried thus into the black caverns of night. And a similar feeling seizes when you are caught in the darkness of London Bridge, engulfed in the living tide that pours along this channel, emptying the sea of London into that wider sea beyond. Many a time I have been swept across this granite viaduct by that mad, ungoverned tide For more than a year I was daily caught in its northerly flood and its southerly ebb, and yet the wonder of it grew with every morning and evening passage ; the imposing spectacle ever moving, ever changing and yet ever the same in its swelling volume and its headlong rush. The scene is always new and always thrilling, view it as often as you may. Of the eighten Thames bridges in London this is the first in importance, and the first from the river's mouth. The Thames runs on fifty or sixty miles before it reaches the sea, and all this course from the bridge to the Nore is covered with vessels. London itself extends on both sides of the river, several miles "below bridge" hence the enormous amount of traffic that passes over these granite arches.

That stupendous structure, the Forth Bridge, which was opened recently, was but seven years in building, and cost only half as much again as London Bridge, and even its cost in human lives—one hundred as against forty—was not excessive, when we consider the extraordinary nature of the task. The roadway of London Bridge accommodates four lines of vehicles—two going in each direction, the heaviest and slowest traffic on the outside lines. Between each of the five arches there is a bay, or resting-place, where you may pause for a view of the river and of the tide of traffic that pours across the bridge itself. But the best appreciation of the volume and force of this traffic comes by throwing one's self into the current. Take an outside seat on an omnibus at the Bank of England when the evening tide of traffic ebbs southward. Your course lies through King William Street, which empties its current into a wide space just above the bridge. Into to this space three more great thoroughfares pour their living tides—Gracechurch Street, Cannon Street, and Eastcheap ; and a little lower down two lesser tributaries add to the moving mass. From every direction and to every direction streams of human beings and vehicles come and go. There is a whirlpool of traffic. It rages there around King William's statue, and as far as you can see along the tributaries each stream is blocked. To be drawn heedlessly into the vortex would mean chaos, disaster, even death. In the dusk the moving masses appear strange, all-powerful, ungovernable. Yet they are governed. You cannot see the guiding power, but it is there in the shape of stalwart policemen stationed in twos and threes and fours at every point from which the streams flow into the receptacle, which, in turn, empties down the hill a swift, fierce flood, rumbling, roaring, pelmell upon the bridge. In regulating street traffic the word of the London constable is law ; a motion of his hand is instantly obeyed. Without this governing power the passage to the bridge would be as destructive to life and property as battle or flood. As it is, the crush appears to you chaotic. It whirls and dashes in that open space, and the blocked streams, foot and wheel and hoof, back and swell upon the pavement seeking outlet. The minutes pass in clamour and seeming confusion. You think it hopeless for your coachman to attempt his way. But at last, from some point unseen by you in the darkness the word is given, the flood divides, as the waters divided of old, and in a thrice your vehicle plunges in the downward current, spins down the slope, and rattles on the bridge. Strong nerves and arms and quick eyes every driver must have to guide his freight, living or inanimate, along these dangerous rapids. Three or four streams of vehicles plunge side by side, their hubs almost touching. At the widest space there are half a dozen lines, solids, swiftly moving in the same direction. At the bridge the pace slackens, and, by some miracle, order reigns. Over the bridge the tide pours. The weight of it is enormous, the strength incalculable. The roadway is packed. There is scarcely an inch between a horse's nose and the tail-board of the waggon in front of him or between the wheels that rumble side by side. The sidewalks, too, are crammed with a desperate rush of men and boys. Women you see here and there, or they are suggested by bonnets or bits of colour in the compact black mass. If every man's life depended on the issue the rush could not be swifter. Yet no individual can mend his pace or slacken it. The current carries every atom with it. Suburban London is receiving its mighty accession of life. Across the bridge trains are waiting and starting, tram-cars are pulled away with their weary loads, and 'buses are picking up the throngs. But it would seem that all the omnibuses in London were rolling upon the bridge from the city. Is it possible that elsewhere in London any trollies and drays and vans are left ? Are there not tens of hundreds running in this tide ? There is the wonder of it—the wonder of this ever-wonderful London, this mighty flood of life and life's impediments is but one of a thousand floods pouring outward from the metropolis to-night—every night. Every fashion of English vehicle (and how many fashions there are !) you can see here, rolling over London Bridge. The furtive hansom, the despondent growler, the private brougham, the lumbering 'bus, the farmer's waggon, the railway van, the costermonger's donkey barrow—but the list is beyond one's power of enumeration. Of horses, every kind, lame and sound, fat and lean, from the snug job and the tiny Shetland to the big elephant-like dray nag. You look down from your seat upon the bus top to the surface of the stream which bears you along with its irresistible rush. The city has opened its flood-gates, and the flood has leaped forth into the night. Every manner of man is here, and every product of man's art and craft. You see nothing distinctly, but only the turbulent mass sweeping on, on, on. You hear nothing but its roar. In its embrace you are powerless, every individual in it is powerless as yourself. If you had fallen into the river you would see that flood and hear it as you are now hearing it, in confusion and bewilderment you would feel its pressure as you feel the pressure of this current, and it would carry you on as this does—helpless. You might strike out against it, but it would bear you down, and this will if you resist. You can only float upon it. There is the river, rushing beneath the granite blocks which support the living flood. Lights gleam upon it here and there, revealing it cold and black and relentless, as other lights, fitfully straying, show this upper river of life to be Down there, indistinctly in the darkness, crowds of shapeless craft are borne along—here a light, there a splash, then a crash, and always the hoarse cries of the watermen, piloting their cumbrous vessels through the floating maze. What London Bridge is to the land traffic the Pool is to the water traffic. A wilderness of vessels floats there upon the dingy tide—vessels from every clime and every port, steamers and sailing craft, clippers and clumsy luggers, wherries and fishing boats, and the typical Thames barges. There they lie, rubbing sides, packed in the stream as the men and the waggons are packed upon the bridge. How they go up and down, and receive their various and respective courses, picking their way in the forest of hulls and masts, big and little, passeth the comprehension of a landsman. But how do the landsmen extricate themselves from the turbulent current that plunges over London Bridge ? Somehow the flood is distributed at the bridge's end. Another whirl is there, and there are countless cross-currents and outlets. Somehow the atoms separate and find their ways home ! And in the morning the mighty tide rushes back again, repeopling the deserted city. And the morning flood is as fierce as the evening ebb. The stream rushes and roars back again over the granite viaduct. It is a race for life—for the work that gives men their right to live.

It is stated by a German paper that at the Court at Copenhagen there is some talk of an engagement between Princess Margaret of Prussia and the son of the Danish Crown Prince. The Emperor William's impending visit to Fredensborg is said to have some connection with the matter.

In his last resolution on the subject of charitable dispensaries in the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner makes a suggestion to which it is worth while drawing attention. The fact that civil hospitals are not as popular with the native as their utility would warrant us in expecting, is notorious ; but the reason is less obvious, observes the *Pioneer*. The medical officers in the Central Provinces seem to think, and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to agree with them, that the unpopularity is in some degree due to the fact that the hospitals are the only refuge for the reception of moribund paupers brought in by the police, with whom many who are unable to pay for attendance at home, may yet be disinclined to mingle or be grouped. It is, therefore, suggested that at every sadar and tehsil station, at least there ought to be some sort of refuge, near to but separate from the dispensary, to which moribund pauper cases could be taken and receive treatment, apart from the regular patients. Here, as in so many other cases, the difficulty would probably be one of funds.

THE OPIUM-EATERS OF THE FAR EAST.

APROPOS of the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, the following interview which a representative recently had with Canon Wilberforce is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Canon is one of the noble army of travellers who have within the last few months been touring in India, and, as was fit and proper, he paid special attention to the ethical problems which are puzzling Occidental as well as Oriental minds. But Canon Wilberforce devoted himself principally to studying the opium and drink questions, with the result shown subsequently. His support of Mr. Caine's criticisms is noteworthy :—

"It is very difficult to gain information," the Canon remarked to our representative, referring first to opium, "except by personally 'slumming' the chandoo-khanas and ganja shops. Ganja, you know, is a deadly preparation of hemp, and is cheaper than opium. I took that course under the guidance of an intelligent native, and discovered dens the very existence of which seemed unknown to the officials and the missionaries. Presumably the officials do not care to know too much, and the missionaries are too wearied with the daily round, the common task, to go 'slumming' in the evenings. In these dens I sometime saw more than one hundred persons lying in all sorts of attitudes. Except at Lucknow I noticed very few women in such places. Opium is more eaten than smoked in India, and in many places it is dissolved in water and drunk. This is due to the Sheik religion. The drug is more deadly when smoked, as the inhalation brings the alkaloid morphia into direct contact with the blood. The Chief Justice of one Presidency told me that, occasionally in the course of the hearing of a case, a witness would become confused, and counsel would ask that he might retire from the box, as his time for taking his opium pipe had arrived ; and the whole proceedings would be stayed until the witness returned, stimulated by the drug. The opium habit is increasing enormously but secretly. The opium slave does not shout in the streets like the drunkard. No, he poisons himself quietly, and dies like a dog in a hole. Much men have a room in their houses, kept secret even from the servants, where they can indulge themselves to the top of their bent. It is only the poor that frequent the common dens."

"Then what answer have you to those who say that finances render the suppression of the trade impossible ?"—"Why, no wise Finance Minister should rely upon so ephemeral and precarious a source of revenue. At this moment China is producing 25,000 piculs of opium annually (a picul is 133 lb.), while the entire import from India is 100,000 piculs ; and if, at any moment China might put a prohibitory price upon Indian opium, and exclude it. Moreover, Persia, Florida, and Portugal are already competing with us. The increased facility of railway communication in India, and the extension of irrigation, are rapidly enhancing the value of sugar-cane, potatoes, indigo, &c., and these crops can be grown with greater advantage to the ryot than the poppy. A wise and skilful policy could effect great saving in the administration of the army and civil service (I have good authority for saying that the present expenditure might be reduced by one-half) without impairing the efficiency of either. Ultimately, if a serious deficiency were apparent—the probability of which I do not for a moment admit—the English people, the true rulers of India, acknowledging their responsibility and the existence of a moral Governor of the universe, should cheerfully submit to some additional taxation, not only to atone for the iniquity of the past, but also to free themselves from the complicity with a source of revenue as immoral as it is precarious. The iniquity of the opium wars with China will be burnt into our history."

Our representative next questioned Canon Wilberforce as to his conclusions on the allied problem of drink. In reply, the Canon said : "It is nonsense to say that we found India a nation of abstainers, and have made her a nation of drunkards. There always was drinking in India ; intoxicating drugs grow wild, and distillation is so easy. Toddy, or the juice of the palm ; pachwai, or rice beer ; and mowra, or mohwa (Bassia latifolia), which yields a strong spirit from its fruit, are accessible to all. But the British have systematized the vice, and turned it to profit ; whereas no native ruler ever raised revenue by liquor, and the use, even in moderation, of intoxicating drink is against the religion both of the Hindoo and the Mussulman. Under the reign of the King of Oudh there was not one liquor-shop in Lucknow, and there are now more than a hundred.

In Upper Burmah, under the reign of Theebaw, not a drink shop existed, and last year we netted two lakhs of rupees (£20,000) in excise from intoxicating liquor in that district. And neither of these monarchs could be truthfully described as a pattern of propriety. Drunkenness is steadily increasing in India. Of that I am convinced by personal observation, conversation with intelligent middle and labouring class natives, and by examination of statistics. But then, on the other hand, the total abstinence movement is rapidly spreading. Mr. Caine has stirred the country. Everywhere the question is enthusiastically discussed. In Benares last year 50,000 men took the pledge in a few days under the influence of Kesho Ram Roy, a Mahant who was himself brought to reason by Mr. Caine and Mr. Thomas Evans."

A ROYAL WHIM.

A HOME paper gives the following from the French of Alphonse Daudet :—

The little dauphin is ill ; the little dauphin is dying. In all the churches of the kingdom the Holy Sacrament remains exposed night and day, and great tapers burn, for the recovery of the royal child. The streets of the old capital are sad and silent, the bells ring no more, the carriages slacken their pace and creep silently along as they near the house where the little dauphin, beloved of all, lies dying. In the neighbourhood of the palace the curious townspeople gaze through the railings upon the beadles with gilded paunches, who walk up and down as they converse in the courts and put on important airs. All the castle is in a flutter. Chamberlains and major-domos run up and down the marble stair ways. The galleries are full of pages and of courtiers in silken apparel, who hurry from one group to another, begging in low tones for news. Upon the wide *perrons* the maids of honour, in tears, exchange low courtesies and wipe their eyes with daintily embroidered handkerchiefs. A large assemblage of robed physicians has gathered in the orangery. They can be seen through the panes waving their long black sleeves and inclining their periwigs with professional gesture. The governor and the equerry of the little dauphin walk up and down before the door awaiting anxiously the decision of the learned faculty. Soulions pass by without saluting them, seeming unaware of their presence. The equerry swears like a pagan ; the governor quotes verses from Horace. And meanwhile, over there, in the direction of the stables, is heard along and plaintive neighing ; it is the little dauphin's sorrel, forgotten by the hostlers, and calling sadly before his empty manger. And the king ? Where is his Highness the king ? The king has locked himself up in a room at the other end of the castle that he may mourn alone. Majesties, you know, do not like to be seen weeping. For the queen it is different. Sitting by the bedside of the little dauphin, she bows her fair face, bathed in tears, and sobs loudly before everybody. For seven nights she has sat at the sick bed of the little dauphin. With her own hands, she has held the spoon of medicine to his lips and given him the little food—a sip of wine, and a light cake or a taste of fruit—all he could take. The queen, stern and haughty, had become gentle and kind ; the shadow of coming death had transformed the stately queen into the loving mother—the mother who counts nothing in life great but the treasure she is to lose.

On the bed, embroidered with lace, lies the little dauphin, whiter than the pillows on which he is extended, lies with closed eyes, his face thin and worn. They think that he is asleep ; but no, the little dauphin is not asleep, he hears all. He turns towards his mother and seeing her tears, puts his hand caressingly into hers, draws the jewelled hand of the queen to his lips, and kisses it reverently. "Madame la Reine, why do you weep ? Do you really believe that I am going to die ?" The queen tries to answer. Sobs prevent her from speaking. "Do not weep, Madame la Reine. You forget that I am the dauphin and that dauphins cannot die thus. Do not weep so." The queen sobs more violently, and the little dauphin begins to feel frightened. "Hollos !" says he, "I do not want Death to come and take me away, and I know how to prevent him from coming here. Order up on the spot forty of the strongest lansquenets to keep guard around our bed ! Have a hundred big cannons watch day and night, with lighted fuses, under our windows. And woe to death if he dare to come near us !" In order to humour the royal child, the queen gives the required command. In an instant the great cannons are heard rolling in the courts, and forty tall lansquenets, with halberds in their fists, file in through the open doorway, with all the pomp and dignity of a royal review, and draw up around the room. They are all veterans, with grizzly moustaches. The little dauphin claps his hands on seeing them. He recognises one, and calls" 'Lorrain ! Lorrain !" The veteran makes a step toward the bed. "I love you well, my old Lorrain. Let me see your big sword. If Death wants to fetch me, you will kill him before he can touch me, won't you ?" Lorrain answers : "Yes, monseigneur." And two great tears roll down his tanned checks. There is a restless little stir in the ranks of the tall lansquenets, as if they, hardened and roughened as they are, feel saddened at the strange stillness and sense of loss at the death-bed of the little dauphin.

At that moment the chaplain approaches the little dauphin, and pointing to the crucifix at the side of the bed, talks to him in low tones. The little dauphin listens with astonished air ; then, suddenly interrupting him : "I understand well what you are saying, Monsieur l'Abbe ; but still, couldn't my little friend Beppo die in my place, if I gave him plenty of money ?" The chaplain continues to talk to him in low tones, and the little dauphin looks more and more astonished. When the chaplain has finished, the little dauphin resumes, with a heavy sigh: "What you have said is all very sad, Monsieur l'Abbe ; but one thing consoles me, and that is that up there in the Paradise of the stars, I shall still be the dauphin. I know that the good God is my cousin, and cannot fail to treat me according to my rank." Then, he adds, turning toward his mother : "Bring me my fairest clothes, my doublet of white ermine, and my pumps of velvet ! I wish to look brave to the angels, and to enter Paradise in glory and splendour, in the dress of a dauphin." A third time the chaplain bends over the little dauphin, and talks to him in low tones. In the midst of his discourse the royal child tosses restlessly, interrupts him angrily. "Why, then," he cries, "what is the use to me—to be dauphin is nothing at all !" And refusing to listen to anything more, little dauphin turns toward the wall and weeps bitterly.

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A BONELESS LADY.

DURING the past few weeks the performance of Miss Emilie Sells, "The Boneless Lady," has created no small amount of interest among the habitues of one of the London music-halls, and, a representative of the *Pall Mall Budget* having requested an interview with the fair artist, a delicate little note duly arrived granting the requisite permission, and the same evening found a photographic interviewer and Miss Sells (who hails from Yankee-land) face to face in the green-room.

"How came you to take the profession, Miss Sells ?" asked the representative.

"A friend of mine already connected with the 'show' business once invited me to witness a performance. Among the exhibitions was a contortionist whose feats appeared to me at that time unsophisticated notion as nothing short of marvellous. That night I attempted some of them, and to my surprise I came very near doing them. I tried again next day ; improved ; and within a month I was showing before an American audience."

"Rather a peculiar line of business for a lady to adopt ? queried the interviewer.

"On the contrary," replied Miss Sells, "Dr. Dwight, of Philadelphia, who has made a special study of contortion from anatomical and historical points of view, assured me that all the authorities he had been able to consult declare that only women are recorded as performing in ancient Egypt, and but few instances were known of men and boys 'contorting' in Greece and Rome. He also assured me that in early Saxon translations of the Gospels it is stated that the daughter of Herodias 'tumbled' before Herod. It was, in fact, from Dr. Dwight that I first learnt the technical terms descriptive of my feats. The majority of performers are, it seems, so constituted that they are compelled to adopt a class of exhibits based upon their ability to bend either backwards or forwards, and but two per cent. have their backbones so flexible as to enable them to work both ways. Consequently in the profession a performer is known either as a backward or a forward artiste. When Dr. Dwight told me this and expressed surprise that I should with so little practice be able to do both bends I simply flabbergasted him by doing my 'twist' so !"—and, suiting the action to the word, Miss Sells turned her back to the interviewer, gave a little wriggle with her shoulders, and forthwith (her feet not having moved) the upper portion of her body faced our representative, who shook her outstretched hand. "Dr Dwight asked me if I felt no pain or giddiness, but on my assuring him that I didn't he expressed the opinion that there was no danger in the trick, while others have prophesied that some day I will snap my spinal cord and drop down dead."

"And do any of your tricks cause you pain ?"

"Not in the slightest ! In the earlier days of my career I would occasionally through clumsiness sprain myself, but a little common embrocation soon put things right. And that reminds me—I have received many applications from strangers for bottles of 'snake oil,' with which it is popularly supposed we contortionists anoint ourselves. Of course, this is sheer nonsense ; but on one occasion a visitor forced her way into my room, and snatching up a bottle of embrocation she slipped a ten-dollar bill into my maid's hand and dashed off with the prize !"

"And do you take any special food or training ?"

"No ; I eat anything light and easily digested. One soon gets out of condition, though, if care be not taken ; in fact, in the solitude of my dressing-room I nightly practise previous to stepping on to the stage."

"And, finally, which of your tricks do you pride yourself on most ?"

"Of course," said Miss Sells, "I am proud of them all ; but the backward twist is reckoned the most surprising by some, and this one by others."

And Miss Sells lay down upon the floor, raised her right foot, twisted her leg, and placed her heel behind her head.

Our representative was endeavouring to recall the conversation mentioned in the "Bab Ballads" as occurring between the dancer and the Bishop of Rumtifoo, when the caliboy imperatively demanded Miss Sells's presence upon the stage, and the interviewer made his way to the front of the house, there to witness a most finished and graceful performance.

A LION TAMER AND HIS LIONS.

THERE have arrived at the French Exhibition at Earl's-court, the American lion tamer, Edouard Darling, and his lions. Mr. Darling's method differs considerably from that of the ordinary lion tamer who goes into the cage, fires pistols, slashes and crashes about with a steel-thonged whip and finally puts his head into the yawning jaws of a tired-out "King of the Desert." The four animals with which Mr. Darling plays are beauties. They are not quite full grown, their ages varying from two to three years, still they are large enough to create a very decided feeling of discomfort throughout the Exhibition if one of them should happen toget loose. When a *Pall Mall Budget* representative saw them they were at work making very "small bones" of some beef thighs and forelegs.

"Are they quite tame ?" he asked of Mr. Darling.

"Oh yes," replied the tamer ; "oh yes, see." And he calmly proceeded to insert his hand into the cage containing the four snarling beasts, and, talking to them the while, proceeded to take the half-gnawed bone from between the teeth of one of the lions. "They must be pretty tame to let me do that, don't you think ?"

Two of these lions Mr. Darling has had since they were cubs, and he says he has had over a hundred through his hands before he was able to find four that he could reduce to their present condition of tameness. That they are quite pets is evident, for they rubbed their noses against his hand and put their heads down to be scratched just as cats are fond of doing.

"Did you have to use a whip to teach them ?" our representative asked.

"Oh yes, that is necessary in teaching all animals, but very little of it, and only when they are disobedient. But my lions are my friends, and we never quarrel. Only I have to show my authority and enforce it. The principal difficulty with them while travelling is their objection to performing in new quarters. So, when I get to a new place, I let them out to smell around by themselves a day or two before hand in order that they shall become acquainted and know that they are in their own cage and not in a strange one."

In the centre of the big arena, where the Wild East show takes place, Mr. Darling's great cage is erected. It is twenty five or thirty feet in diameter. At one end the home cage of the lions stands permanently, guarded by three great boarhounds, one of which is far more ferocious than the lions themselves. Mr. Darling harnesses three of the lions in a Roman chariot, and they pull him around the cage. He then makes one ride a tricycle which another pushes from behind. Another plays at see-saw with his master, and all go through a variety of those tricks which dog-trainers have made familiar. He has never had an accident with his lions, and only one of the four ever exhibits the slightest objection to being put through his paces. He is the largest and oldest of the four, and was already a year old when the trainer took him in hand. Mr. Darling doesn't believe in firearms, and plays with his pets without fear, and with the protection only which is afforded by the presence of one of his big boarhounds inside the cage, and an assistant, who is always in readiness for trouble, outside.

ROBBING ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE.

IN consequence of many complaints of thefts from railway carriages and platforms on the lines in France, which are worked in conjunction with the English companies between London and Paris, a representative was deputed to make inquiries into the truth of the stories, and to obtain, if possible, suggestions as to how these robberies might be avoided. The first person seen was the chief detective of the South Eastern Railway.

"There is no doubt as to the truth of the reports," he said ; "the thing has always been in existence. These robberies are the work of gangs, the gang divides itself into two parties of about four each. One lot locate themselves in England, the other in France. Those in London obtain lists of intending passengers, get into communication with servants, and find out what the contents of handbags and small parcels are likely to be. Of course, it is then the simplest thing to send a telegram to their accomplices on the other side of the Channel. For instance, 'Grey—Good—Three' may mean a passenger with grey hair, or in grey clothes, has three packages whose contents are good. Then the French party keep a look out, watch their opportunity, and the packages disappear. When the French police appear to be watching the gang they just change places : the French party come to London, and the English party goes to France."

"But surely the detectives know pretty well who are the thieves ?"

"Well, yes, we can point them out very often, but we cannot always catch them in the act. When a party of gentlemen getting into a train, and closing the carriage door, see a face at the door of the carriage and say, 'Gentlemen, I hope you will take great care of your parcels ; there are a good many thieves about, so you will be met at Folkestone, and you will find some one to look after you there.' That is a pretty distinct hint to them, you know. They know then that they are being watched. The thing ought to be nipped in the bud. Before the season begins, the trains ought to be watched for these gentry, and if they were shown that their proceedings were being observed they would probably sheer off. Then, of course, a great safeguard to the public is the system of checking baggage right through from one terminus to the other. But people will insist on carrying their most cherished jewellery and trinkets with them, and then carelessly leaving their handbags on the platforms or on the decks of the steamers. Of course, these are temptations to thieves. Why, only a few weeks ago a lady left her bag on the deck ; presently a fellow very drunk or seasick came up and fell right on top of the bag. He looked so helpless as to be harmless. But when the lady got her bag a good part of its contents were gone. I am now negotiating with the French police, and in two or three days we shall have arranged a sort of international system of detection, by which we shall work into each other's hands—just as the thieves themselves do ; and so often we shall be before them. That, I believe, will soon drive the thieves away."

The representative also saw Mr Forbes, the Continental manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, who said : "There is no denying the truth that there have been railway robberies, but we are now getting on to the system of the thieves and arranging a counter-system of detection. We hope very shortly to be able to put a complete stop to the robberies."

HOW DISGUISES ARE EFFECTED.

MR. CHARLES H. FOX, the wig-maker of Coventgarden, has recently explained that he is constantly in the habit of disguising persons for purposes quite unknown to him. The *Pall Mall Budget* despatched a representative to see Mr. Fox, who went to business at once :—"You would be astonished," he began, "to know the numbers of people who come here to be disguised. It has grown into a part of our regular business. Men of all classes come—gentlemen, detectives, amateur detectives, and I do not doubt that I have disguised on many occasions some of the greatest criminals of the day. Of course, it is none of my business to inquire into the purposes for which these disguises are assumed, though sometimes I am told. The people who come, generally have some tale to tell on the first occasion, but I take these tales with a grain or two of salt. A large number of private detectives, and even Scotland-yard men, come to me, and as I know their businesses, I ask no questions. That they should disguise themselves is perfectly legitimate. However, as I was saying, sometimes I am told afterwards what the disguise is wanted for. For instance, not so very long ago, a gentleman from Aberdeen came to me to be disguised, and repeated his visit every day for some weeks. I got rather interested in him, for he was evidently a gentleman, and seemed to have some trouble on his mind. At last, one Sunday morning, he came to me and told me his story. He had been tracing his wife. She had come up to London on the pretext of visiting her friends, but, after she was gone, he found some very incriminating letters, so he followed her. He said he several times had passed her in the street, and that the day previous he had followed her to Richmond, where she had gone with a companion. The husband got into the hotel where they were, found what room they were in, and gave the man a terrible thrashing. Even then the wife did not recognize him, until the thrashing was over, he struck an attitude, pulled off his wig, and declared himself. He showed me his knuckles as evidence of the use they had been put to. Yes, he got his divorce a short while after in Edinburgh. Why, I have a customer at the present time who comes in some-times two or three times a week. He is made up as a middle-aged man and goes out of the shop so completely disguised that none of his friends know him. I don't know what his object is. He seldom stays away more than two or three hours, then comes back, resumes his natural dress and appearance, and I hear no more of him till he comes again to be disguised. I fancy it is a case of *cherchez la femme*, but, of course, it is no business of mine."

"Do you ever have ladies to disguise ?"

"No. In fact I think I may say never. You see the art of making-up

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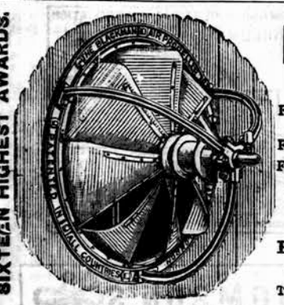

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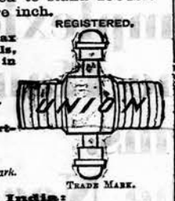

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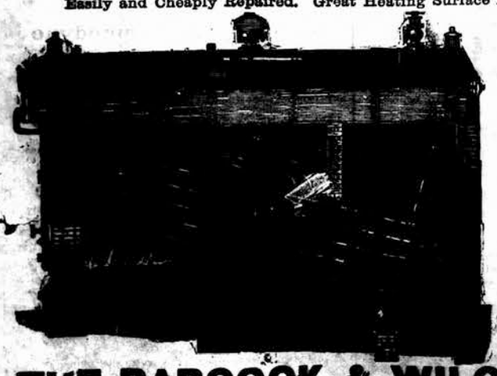

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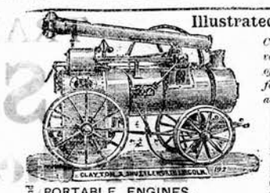

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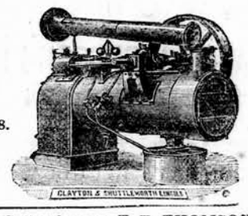

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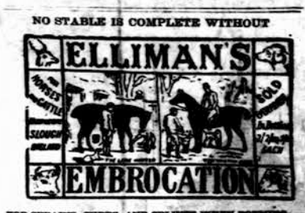

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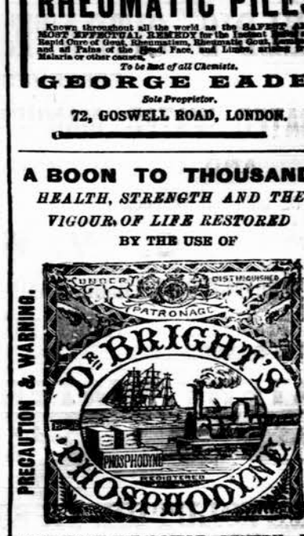

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